FIRST EDITION.

GENERAL POLITICS.

Governor B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, addressed a meeting at Springfield, Ill., last night, on the political issues of the day.

Col. M. L. Belle was nominated by the Democratic Convention for Congress from the Second Arkansas District.

Col. Thomas M. Gunter was nominated by the Democratic Convention for Congress in the Third Arkansas District.

A delegate convention of colored men of New England favorable to the election of Grant and Wilson, numbering about 500 delegates, was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, yesterday. Chas. Redmond presided, and Frederick Douglass and others made addresses.

A coalition of the National Reform Democracy and National Democracy of New York was made last night. Arrangements for a general enrollment of the citizens were made, and Hon. John McCool, Ex-Register, put forward as the Democratic candidate for Mayor.

The Bridgeport *Standard* says that when Mr. P. T. Barnum drove down to the railroad depot in that town the other morning, with Mr. Greeley, and while the two were sitting in the phaeton waiting for the train, Mr. George Beckwith, a plain-spoken man said: "Hello, Barnum, what have you got here—*another humbug?*"

Buckalew voted against the Civil Rights Bill, the Fifteenth Amendment, the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, the Freedmen's Bureau, and every measure calculated to secure the rights of the colored men of the country. Every colored Pennsylvanian should, and will, vote against this man, who would ostracize his race.

The Philadelphia *Age* says that Greeley knows no East, West, North, or South. After the Maine election no East, West, North, or South will know Greeley.

Judge West, of the Supreme Court, denies with judicial emphasis that he is for Greeley. He is for Grant and Wilson.

A Western paper epigrammatically defines the "Liberal" movement to be a scheme to allow burglars to go unpunished, and then give them the things they would have stolen.

The insurance men who met in Springfield, Massachusetts, recently took a vote for President; and out of fifty votes Greeley got but one, all the rest being cast for Grant.

It would seem that the Greeleyites of Franklin, Pa., expected to offset their loss of Judge McCalmont by the accession of Hon. J. M. Dickey, late candidate for the Republican Congressional nomination. But he declares himself "heartily for Grant and Wilson and the rest of the Republican ticket. I am not a sore-head, and am not ready now, nor never will be willing to shake hands across the bloody chasm, and if they want me to shake hands with them, they must come across the bloody chasm, and we will shake hands on this side." "Shaking hands on this side" is good. It is fully as sound as Secretary Boutwell's idea of "filling up the chasm," instead of leaving it open forever.

The Mauch Chunck *Coal Gazette* says: We know of an iron furnace at which one hundred and eighty-six hands are employed. The manager is a Grant man, and he offers the sum of one hundred dollars for every Greeley man found among his workmen. Just think of this, Republicans! Nearly two hundred workmen sold in their support of the man who believes in Protection to American Industry! Carry the news to Horace, the (now) leading Free Trader.

The Georgia *Constitutionalist* mentions one hundred and fourteen Southern Democratic papers that refuse to support Greeley.

A single issue of the *Tribune* recently contained bitter articles against Richard H. Dana, Jr., William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, Gen. Dix and President Grant. What a change from the *Tribune* of a year ago.

The Chicago *Times* (Democrat) thinks the result in West Virginia shows that there are eight or nine thousand Democrats in that State that decline to "eat crow," and that it is no more encouraging to the prospects of Dr. Greeley than the result in North Carolina was.

The Guardsman, a Grant and Wilson campaign paper, published by colored men, for the colored voters of Pennsylvania, has appeared in Philadelphia.

An old Democrat, says the *Alta Californian*, from the San Joaquin valley, Cal., who cannot swallow the Greeley pill, says he can mount no horse at his residence in the valley, and in less than one hour can ride to the dwellings of fifty other Democrats, who will not go Greeley under any consideration.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) correspondent of the New York *Herald* closes his account of Mr. Greeley's reception in that city with the remark, "There is less Greeleyism here than there was a month ago, and prominent men on both sides concede that it has seen its best days."

A vote for Buckalew is a vote in favor of a man who, during the rebellion, had not a single patriotic throb for his struggling country. A vote for Hartranft is a vote for a man who exposed his life in twenty-three of the fiercest and bloodiest pitched battles in that contest. What loyal citizen or soldier can hesitate to decide for which of these candidates he will vote in October?

UNIONTOWN.

Immense Republican Meeting in Old Fayette—Speeches by A. W. Taylor, Candidate for Congress, Capt. A. S. Flemer and H. D. Lucas, Esqs.—Democratic Election-eering to Assembly.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
UNIONTOWN, September 4, 1872.

LARGE REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The ball was set in motion Tuesday evening by the largest Republican meeting that I have ever seen in the Court House of Fayette, and now we will keep it moving until the October election. The enemy's ranks are waivering, and now, one final charge will completely route them, and send them flying up *salt river*.

THE SPEECHES.

A. W. Taylor, Esq., delivered a solid speech, replete with sound arguments, and square to the point on the questions between the two parties.

Captain A. S. Fuller followed, delivering tremendous blows on the uncovered heads of the weak kneed Liberals, and all done, too, in his usual pleasant, agreeable style.

Then came B. F. Lucas, of Pittsburgh, who so happily blended good anecdotes and convincing arguments, that nobody take offence at him.

MUSIC.

The music of the evening was given by the brass and martial bands of our colored friends, and they acquitted themselves well, far excelling the "Monroe" brass band, which attended the Liberal meeting on Monday evening.

COLORED VOTERS PRESENT.

At least fifty colored voters were present at the meeting, and from the motions of their heads and the shaking of their sides, and their fine display of ivory when the speakers made some humorous allusions to them, it was evident to all that they were well pleased and wholly satisfied.

THE ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES.

Samuel H. Smith, Democratic candidate for Assembly, is very busy electioneering in town this week, and although he was always very strongly pro-slavery, and heart and soul in favor of a "white man's Government," etc., is doing all he can now to obtain favor in the eyes and *ballots* of colored voters; and as friend Samuel *is a great* deer hunter and "varmint killer" of note, thinks that he is connected by *bonds of sympathy* with all lovers of the sport of fox-hunting, be they white or black or colored, and feels sure of obtaining all their votes. He is as cunning and subtle in any fox that runs through the laurel thickets of our mountains, and appears to be as apt in *turning and doubling on his tracks* as any old *red . r;* but for all that, he will find some difficulty in getting any colored votes, even among his relations.

If this should come to the eyes of A. A. Devore, the Republican candidate, I would advise him to get a few *hounds* and put them on the tracks of his opponent Smith, and he may thereby be able to *hide him* before the 8th of October.

Q.

INDIANA.

Great Conflagration in Mishawaka.

MISHAWAKA, IND., September 5.—At 8:15 o'clock this evening a fire broke out in a barn near the business portion of the town, and rapidly spread, burning at this hour (9:30) nearly twenty buildings, with much of their contents, though the people are busily at work saving all they can possibly.

No cause is yet assigned, though some early at the fire plainly smelled burning kerosene. The wind is blowing strongly from the south-west. Among the buildings burned is the Presbyterian church.

The fire is now sweeping toward the river, and it is now feared that some of the large manufacturing establishments on the river will have to go. Help from South Bend and Elkhart has been telegraphed for.

Later.—The fire is still raging. A number of valuable brick buildings have been burned, and the loss is estimated thus far at $150,000. A large number of dwelling and tenement houses are gone, and many more are in imminent danger. The stocks of the burned goods of every description, many of which are now being removed to escape renewed danger. One building has been blown up. Many families are thrown upon the streets, and a the mercy of those more fortunate. They are mainly of the poorer class.

Two steamers have arrived and are doing good work, and it is hoped that the fire will soon be under control. The wind still continues strong.

—The entries for the Northern Ohio Fair, at Cleveland, already number more than at any preceding meeting. The entries for the trotting races are full, and include many of the best horses in the West. The entries for running puses close to-morrow evening.

THE NASBY LETTERS.

Greeley's Eastern Tour and Instructions What to Say.

NASBY ORGANIZES AN INTERIOR VILLAGE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

(From the Toledo Blade.)
CHAPPAQUA,
Which is the State uv Noo York, August 22, 1872.

GREELEY'S EASTERN TOUR—NASBY FITS FOR THE JOURNEY.

It was determined by our resident committee that it wood be a joodishus thing to do to hev the great and good Greeley go on a tour thro' the states uv New Hampshire and Maine, to encourage the weak and to sekoor the vassilation in those states. I opposed it, ez I hed hed some experience with trips, hevin accompanied the immortal Johnson on all uv hiss. I was overruled, but they conceded to me the arrangement uv the tuo, tho they took control uv the great and good man from the start to its conclooshen. They insisted that it would hev two good effects: First, We should dodge the frekent delegashuns wich afflict us at Chappaqua; and, second, that the exhibition uv Horris would hev a good effeek on the rooral populis. I yieldid, and set about fittin him for the journy. I hed a very difficult job to git the philosopher up properly for the occashen. I took a whetstun and rubbed the inside uv his tite hard for hours, till it perdooced sich callous spots onto it ez the most horny-handed labrer in Vermont mite be proud uv, and instructed him that when shakin hands with the yeomanry to grip hard, that there mite be no mistake ez to feelin them callous spots on his labor hardened hands. I then hed him to git out in the sun two hours each day, with his face upturned, till he cood brownd by exposure to the elements; after wich I hed a badly-fittin soot uv close made for him, that the people mite feel that he hed attempted to dress up on their account, but that, after all, he wuzn't accustomed to so much grandyer.

He left the presence profoose uv thanks, and I took four more drinks, hard runnin.

ANOTHER WAYS THE HISTORYFICE.

Mr. Sledgers hedn't eny more than got out, when another gittzen entered and announced hisself ez a Liberal Republiken, wich his name wuz Perkins. He wanted to be understood, to begin with, ez holdin the Liberal Republiken vote in his hand. He cood control it. Without his aid nothin cood be done with it. He created it, and he held it to day. But he hed made sacrifice. He hed bin a candidate for treasurer in the county regularly from 1856 to date; but had allers dekleened in favor uv Horris. The last time he was defeated—by fraud—he hedn't but two votes in the county convention—his uncle and brother-in-law. He was disgusted with the office-seekin party, but cood be be induced if it the post-offis in the event uv Greeley's elecshun? He felt that of he ever was agoin to hev an offis this wuz the time. He wanted the post-offis from the time he was twenty-one years old. "Without my influence," sed he, "the liberal Republiken vote in this visinity will be nothin. I, sir, hev that vote in the holler uv my hand. Ken I hev that offis?"

I told him ten two drinks while talkin to him and wuz oblivious uv everything that preceded it. I replied that uv course we couldn't make promises now, but that he should rest easy. I felt that there wood be nothing in the way uv his appointment the minnit the farmer of Chappaqua should be inoggerated. "But, sir, the liberal Republican vote must all be out; we shel hold you responsible for it."

"Trust me," sed he, with a look uv gladness on his hungry face wich I never saw ekalled; and he took his leave, and I took two more drinks.

POSTOFFICE AGAIN PROMISED.

Skasely hed Perkins disappeared afore another cum, who announst hisself ez Mr. Eli Matchitt. Matchitt remarkd that he rejoiced at the movement which led to the nominashen of Mr. Greeley at Cincinnati. He had alluz acted with the Republikin party, but the offis seekin tendency in the meazers thereof had disgusted him, and he hed determined to quit it. He hed influoence. He controlled the Liberal Republican vote.—In fact he held it in the holler uv his hand, and without his influence the election cood be done with it. But he hed made sacrifices. He wuz an unsuccessful applicant for the assessorship in 1861, and agin in 1865. President Johnson wuz pleased to give it to him, but he wuz removed by the merciless tyrant, Grant, in 1869, and one uv his minions appointed in his place. He hed said, at times, that he would accept the posishis, if it was tendered him, and ez some stite acknowledgment uv his services in controllin the Liberal Republican vote, he shood expect it. "In case the good Greeley is elected; kin I hev it?"

We drank, and, forgettin all about Perkins, replied promptly that, uv course, no positive promises cood be made at so early a day, but I cood say frankly, that there cooden't be any doubt about it. And Mr. Matchett took his leave, thankin me profooselY, and promisin that the Liberal Republikin vote, wich he controld, shood be out.

I then took several drinks by myself.

BACK TO CHAPPAQUA.

How I got to the train that nite or wat transpired I know not. I hev an indistinct idee uv hevin a mob uv men in my room, and uv much drinkin. Suffice it to say I awoke on the cars, and found myself some hours after in New York, and then back to my quarters at Chappaqua.

Ten days after I received four letters. Three uv em wuz from Messrs. Sledgers, Perkins and Matchett, each reproachin me with dooplicity in promisin the post-office to two others, and each ashoorin me that he alone controlled the liberal Republikin vote uv the county. The other wuz from the landlord of the Centennial Hotel in Saratoga, and statin likewise that I hed made an ass uv myself, ez the only liberal Republikins there wuz in the county wuz Sledgers, Perkins and Matchett, and that they wuz in that peculiar stripe that the Republikins rejoist more feverently when they left the party than they did over their success in North Carolina. I must quit either liker or politics. They don't work well together. PETROLEUM V. NASBY.

(Wich wuz post-master and hopes to be agin.)

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL VETERAN CLUB, }
WASHINGTON, September 4, 1872. }

EDITORS GAZETTE.—I notice in your issue of the 2d inst., the announcement that Hon. Henry Wilson will visit Pittsburgh to attend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, accompanied by the "Go West Club" and Marine Band, of Washington City.

It is the "National Veteran Club," accompanied by the Marine Band, that will escort Mr. Wilson not only in Pittsburgh, but during the session of the Convention. Our club will, from present appearances, take to the Convention from one to two hundred, and you will oblige us by making the correction.

Yours in the good cause,
WILL A. SHORT, Marshal.

SCOTLAND.

A Pittsburger's Trip to Scotland—The Voyage Out and In—Greenock, Paisley, Glasgow—Hard Fare and Sickness at Sea—Cabin Passage Preferred, &c., &c.

(Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

Proposing to appropriate seven weeks to revisit and return from Scotland, the land of my nativity, accompanied by my wife and two children, I took train at 10 o'clock P. M., on the 5th of July. Accustomed, as we had been for years to city life, we were greatly charmed with the bold and romantic scenery along our route, especially in crossing the mountains of Pennsylvania. The rich verdure which covered the face of the mountains, and the bold outlines of the far-stretching landscape, filled our hearts with emotions of gratitude to God for the glorious and refreshing panorama outsbread on every side of us. These pleasant emotions were somewhat marred by our subsequent vain efforts to sleep amid the rumble of the engine and train. We arrived safely, and on time, at Jersey City, and, without delay, repaired on board the good steamship Baltic, bound for Liverpool, which, at half-past four o'clock, sailed or steamed down the bay and out to sea. The Baltic is a fine vessel, like the other great line boats. We were in the steerage, where the berths are double, two tiers high, and close together, the height from floor to ceiling being about seven and a half feet.

Although we had no storms the sea was rough enough to give us all a full dose of sea-sickness. The crowded state of the berths and the near proximity of the nauseated passengers rendered the passage in this respect exceedingly disagreeable, causing us to declaim against the Government for not providing by law for the comfort of sea-sick passengers, and against the contractors who supplied our stores for not furnishing something that we could eat. The forward steerage was kept empty, which caused our aft steerage to be over-crowded; these troubles were for three days of the voyage almost unindurable. On the last Sabbath of the trip—a very fine day—the Rev. Mr. Porter, a Belfast clergyman, preached in the cabin a very fine sermon. In the afternoon four addresses of about ten minutes each were given in the steerage. These addresses were good and edifying. With the exceptions above named there was nothing noteworthy in the whole voyage. It was about as such voyages usually are—marked by the same ordinary and no extraordinary incidents.

On Monday the 15th we got into quieter waters and sighted land; some said it was the Irish shore, others said nay, but when the curtain of fog lifted, the Emerald Isle was revealed. After our sickness this was to us, like a new heaven and a new earth, grateful homage went up to the throne of grace for the mercies vouchsafed to us. This was a day of unfeigned gratification to us. I will not attempt to describe the varied beauties of the scenes that flitted before us. Arrived at Queenstown, a towboat filled with passengers went ashore, three cheers were exchanged between the parting passengers, and the ship made the way for Liverpool, which we were all ready to leave. Custom-house inspection, passing this ordeal, we repaired to the ship office in the city, to obtain tickets or their equivalent in money, to take us to Glasgow. This was an alarming time, subjecting us to loss of time and the hazard of being too late for the steamer, which should take us the rest of our outward journey; I succeeded in getting tickets, and we were all on board the "Raven" bound for Glasgow, thanks to her accidental detention for an hour and half beyond her regular hour.

I should have remarked before that what we saw on our approach to Liverpool filled us with wonder and admiration. The Raven steamed out at half-past seven P. M. The weather was cold and drizzly. The incidents of this trip were otherwise unpleasant. We came to again. Drunken rowdies filled the air with fumes of smoke and low, vulgar talk. One of these I believe intentionally—staggered against my little party, which brought me into collision with him. The Captain, who saw all, interfered in my favor, but for which I don't know how badly I might have been whipped. These experiences were so disagreeable that instead of proceeding to Glasgow we gladly went ashore at Greenock. An American captain would at least have tried to keep order, which he of the Raven did not. Nearly every passenger had a bottle and took a "wee bit now and again," thus educating themselves to the vice of drunkenness.

At Greenock we took rail and arrived at Paisley on Wednesday, the 17th, in time to dine with my sister. My father was on a visit to her just twelve days from Pittsburgh. I made repeated visits to Glasgow. Towards its West End Park it is a city of palaces. It has many wealthy merchants. I had no conception, of the extent and grandeur of Glasgow until I saw it this time. It abounds with substantial and elegant public and private buildings. Its streets and avenues are neatly laid out and well kept. We saw the West End Park, with its Museum and grand college buildings; also the Queen's Park, rivaling the West End; also St. George's square, with its fine monument to Walter Scott, surmounted by a colossal figure of the great novelist. At the sides are equestrian statues of the Queen and Prince Albert, and of the Duke of Wellington. In front of the Royal Exchange is the equestrian statue of the "Iron Duke." We also saw Salt Market and King street, with their innumerable and gorgeous crowds of people, but I have failed to write more about. Chief among the many industrial occupations of Glasgow, and a source of much thrift, is the building of iron ships. It is the mecca of an iron city, like Pittsburgh, than formerly.

We visited Dumfrieshire, seventy miles distant from Paisley, where we saw another phase of Scottish scenery, from a high hill near Beattock Station, we looked upon a series of wild and beautiful grandeur which we cannot easily forget. Down the Firth of Clyde we saw and admired the many windings of the sea among the islands and head lands. After dinner, which we stopped over night, we found everybody could talk either Gaelic or English. After visiting many villages and rural districts near Paisley, my wife began to think she would like to see Pittsburgh next—I preferred staying another week at least, but after spending exactly three weeks in Scotland we were on our return trip, again on the steamer Raven, again obliged to witness and detest the drunken orgies of her passengers, and again by reason of starting 5 hours behind her advertised time came near missing our ship at Liverpool, which proved to be the Baltic, the same on which we came over. Instead of sending me a ticket for Liverpool, the White Star Company wrote me to pay my passage and it would be refunded at the office in Liverpool, but on arrival there we were told that unless we went immediately the steamer would be gone, the Baltic was out in the stream, the last towboat had gone off and we were forced to go off on a small boat in order to catch her. Time, however, did not provide many things which we would require on the voyage. My family preferred taking all risks to being left to await another chance, and so we went off in no very good humor, and in much hurry and vexation we got things arranged, including the return of our passage money from Glasgow.

There were found to be about seven hundred passengers on board. I was glad that only a few were added at Queenstown. We left Liverpool at 2 P. M., August 8th, and reached Queenstown at seven o'clock the next morning, in the midst of a storm. With much difficulty the head of our ship was towed seaward, and at 2 P. M. we were fairly homeward bound. The storm continued three days; sea sickness, bad victuals, assistant cook and baker drunk; had to be put in irons before the voyage ended; mouldy biscuit, long bed, salt fish, bad butter, bad bread, good soup, good gruel, a raisin dumpling on Sabbath, was the bill of fare, with coffee and tea somewhat better than on the out trip. A gentleman and wife who had crossed on the "Cooncil Bluffs," of the same line, says her accommodations and fare were greatly better. Every night the passengers amused themselves with good songs well sung; with music on the accordeon well performed; the musicians had to retire to deck at 10 P. M., to allow others to sleep, but on deck there was dancing sham fights with foils &c., all appearing to enjoy the fun. There was observed one day a school of young whales disporting themselves around the ship; from what I could see of their heads and tails, I judged them to be from twenty to thirty feet long.

We arrived off Sandy Hook at eleven o'clock Saturday evening, August 17th, according to my count, in eight days and six hours. There was a poor observance of the Sabbath. Good bread was sent off to us, morning and evening. On Monday, August 26th, we were taken in a tender to Castle Garden and delivered over to the attentions of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company about 12 M., at 6 P. M. were ferried over to the depot at Jersey City, there was much haggling before the train got under way, and for three hours after starting, the train indulged in frequent stops. After the night was far spent, after persons seemed to have charge of the train and all went well. We enjoyed ever again the beauties of the passage over the Alleghenies. We finally reached Pittsburgh at 2 P. M., Aug. 21st, thirteen days from our sister's house at Paisley and six weeks and four days from the time we left home, without accident or unnecessary detention. Thanks to railroad and steamship managers and above all, thanks to a prayer hearing—God who overrules all things. I have again seen my native home, again exchanged fraternal greetings with brother and sister, we have all laid up a store of pleasant memories which will be cherished while we live, and all at a cost of only seven weeks time and $400 in money.

In conclusion I advise every one about to cross the sea for the sake of the better living, accommodations and better social associates to take a cabin passage if his means will warrant.

D. M.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, September 5, 1872.

Winds veering to southerly and westerly, with clearing weather, over the Middle States during to-night; generally cloudy weather, areas of rain, and southerly to south-westerly winds for New England on Friday; partly cloudy weather for the south Atlantic States, with probably areas of rain over the northern portion; partly cloudy weather from the Gulf to Kentucky, with southerly winds; the barmometer will continue falling from the Upper Mississippi to the Atlantic coast; increased cloudiness, threatening weather and probably areas of rain north-west of the Ohio valley; very brisk southerly winds for Lake Michigan to-night, for Lakes Erie and Huron by Friday morning, and for Lake Ontario during Friday; an area of very low barmometer is now apparently advancing eastward towards Iowa ed. The cause of the fire is unknown.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Meeting of the Emperors.

THE CZAR IN BERLIN.

An Enthusiastic Reception.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

Jesuits Going to Ireland.

GERMANY.

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

BERLIN, September 5—5 P. M.—The Emperor of Russia, Czarowitch Alexander, and Grand Duke Vladimir arrived at the Eastern Railway station at a quarter past two o'clock this afternoon. They were met as they stepped from the train by Emperor William, Crown Prince Frederick William, Prince Frederick, son of the Crown Prince, Grand Dukes of Mecklenburg, Baden and Weimar, the Duke of Coburg, and a large number of other German Princes and Ministers, with Chancellor Von Bismarck at their head. The most famous Generals of the army, and chief dignitaries of the Imperial Court were also present.

The Czar, on alighting, saluted and embraced Emperor William in the most cordial manner. The two Emperors entered the same carriage and passed slowly through the streets amid the cheers of an immense multitude. All the Princes, Dukes, Generals and courtiers followed, making a long and brilliant procession.

The Imperial carriage stopped at the Prussian Embassy, into which Emperor Alexander was conducted, where he was visited by Empress Augusta and Princess Victoria, wife of the Crown Prince.

Later in the day the Czar proceeded to the Imperial Palace, where he was received and entertained by Emperor William and his court. After making quite a long visit, the Czar returned to the Embassy.

The Emperor of Austria meets with the most enthusiastic reception from the people in his progress through Germany. He arrived at Dresden to-day, and was the guest of the King of Saxony. The entire party will leave Dresden at 2 P. M. to-morrow for Berlin, and will enter the city in the evening.

It is again denied that the meeting will be in any way of a political character.

HOLLAND.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE HAGUE, September 5.—Large numbers of French Communists have been attracted hither by the meeting of the General Congress of the Internationale. It is also stated that a number of condemned criminals are present *in cognito*.

LONDON, September 5.—A dispatch from The Hague says the verification of the credentials by the Congress of the Internationale has been concluded. Twelve delegates from New York, adherents of the Woodhull (free love) section, were refused seats in the Congress after animated discussion.

THE HAGUE, September 5.—*Evening.*—The Congress of the International Society held its first public sitting this morning. A resolution was introduced expressing in the name of the working classes of the world admiration for the heroism of the champions who have fallen in battle for the people's rights, and greeting with full hope of freedom all people still in chains. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The President of the Congress, in a violent speech, denounced General Trochu as a traitor to his country, and called down curses on him.

The report that the Congress had refused to verify the credentials of twelve delegates from New York is not confirmed, but it appears that Dr. West, of Philadelphia, was refused admittance as a delegate.

THE HAGUE, September 5.—The delegates to the Congress of the International Society number sixty-nine, including three women. A lively discussion was had to-day on the question of the abolition of the General Council organization.

The report of the Council to Congress says that Bismarck is the spy in chief of the German Emperor, and that while the Congress meets in Berlin projects another war, while the Congress at The Hague has for its object the preservation of peace.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RECRUITS FOR BRIGHAM YOUNG.

LONDON, September 5.—The steamship Minnesota, which sailed from Liverpool for New York yesterday, took out six hundred Mormon emigrants for Utah. The majority of them were Scandinavians.

STEAMSHIP LAUNCHED.

Glamorgan, the pioneer vessel of the new steam line between Cardiff and New York, was launched at Renfrew, Scotland, yesterday. The christening ceremonial was performed by an American lady.

A HOME FOR THE JESUITS.

DUBLIN, September 5.—Many of the Jesuits expelled from Germany will come to Ireland, where they are promised a hearty welcome.

AFRICA.

MOVEMENTS OF ALEXIS.

LONDON, September 5.—The Royal mail steamship from the Cape of Good Hope arrived at Southampton with advices from Cape Town to August 5th. The Russian squadron bearing Grand Duke Alexis sailed for Amoy, China, on July 20.

DIAMOND DISCOVERIES.

Discoveries of valuable diamonds continue frequent.

LAWLESSNESS.

Crime and disorder among the mining communities are on the increase. The Governor of the District was absent from his post, and lynch law prevails. A large number of persons have suffered from violence, the majority of them being natives.

SWITZERLAND.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

GENEVA, September 5.—The conviction is general that all the business before the Board of Arbitration will be finished to-morrow, or at the latest by Saturday. Waite, one of the American counsel, has left Geneva. Caleb Cushing and J. C. Bancroft Davis are making excursions to points of interest in Switzerland.

It is stated that the litigant governments will receive the judgment of the Court of Arbitration before it is communicated to the press.

AUSTRIA.

HUNGARIAN MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

PESTH, September 5.—Dr. W. Bauler, late Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, has been appointed Minister of Justice, *vice* Herr Von Bitto, who has resigned, and Herr Trefort has been appointed Minister of Public Instruction and Worship.

FRANCE.

MARTIAL LAW THREATENED.

PARIS, September 5.—The Department of the Aude is threatened with a declaration of a state of siege, on account of an attack made on the military, by the inhabitants of Narbonne.

KANSAS.

Republican State Convention.

TOPEKA, September 5.—The Republican State Convention met here yesterday, but did not get organized until late last evening, and before much was done it was too late to transmit its proceedings. The strife for Governor was very bitter, and resulted on the tenth ballot in the nomination of T. A. Osborne, of Leavenworth. E. S. Stover was nominated Lieutenant Governor. S. H. Smallwood, Secretary of State; Judge Kingman, Chief Justice; Webb Miller, Auditor; J. H. Hays, Treasurer, and A. L. Williams, Attorney General.

The Convention endorsed the Philadelphia platform, and recite the difficulties between the settlers on the late Indian lands and the corporations who are claiming their lands, and ask that the Government be compelled to enforce their title, and, if found in favor of the corporation, that Congress be asked to adopt measures that will satisfy them, and to open the land to settle on homestead and pre-emption laws.

One of the resolutions denounced in strong terms the corruption in securing official positions, and pledged the party against all candidates for the United States Senate next winter who are found tainted with corruption in the past, or who attempted to use money or other improper influence in the future.

This resolution, after a long and angry debate, was struck out, and a substitute adopted pledging the party now, as in the past, in favor of a free and uncorrupt exercise of the elective franchise, both at the polls and in the Legislature. The resolutions were then adopted.

Republican Congressional Convention.

LAWRENCE, September 5.—The Congressional Convention met here yesterday and put in nomination Hon. D. P. Lowe, the present incumbent, and William H. Phillips and S. A. Cobb, the two latter candidates at large. C. H. Langston, colored, W. W. Smith, Louis Weil, J. S. Merritt and John Guthrie were chosen Presidential Electors.

—A special from Negaski, Japan, dated August 31st, says: The steamer America, which caught fire at midnight on the 24th, burned all night, and was totally destroyed, together with the Hong Kong mails, the freight, and the passengers' and officers' baggage. The rapid progress of the fire forced all hands to jump into the water, owing to there not being time to lower the boats. Six Chinamen were either burned or drowned, and ten Chinamen, the engineers, store-keepers, steerage watchmen and cook are missing. The treasure will be recovered. The cause of the fire is unknown.

LOUISVILLE.

The Democratic Convention.

UNWILLING CANDIDATES.

O'Conor and Adams.

THE DELEGATES DESPONDENT.

LOUISVILLE, September 5, 1872.

DELAY IN THE PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention was not called to order until half-past ten.

The Committee on Resolutions, during the delay, were holding a consultation in the east end of the court room. It was understood at the hour of meeting that no official proceedings in the Convention would be had until O'Conor could be definitely and finally heard from.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE LOUISIANA DELEGATION.

Mr. Kelley, of Louisiana, said he had been instructed by the Committee on Resolutions to read a communication on behalf of the Louisiana delegation, justifying their withdrawal from the Convention. The reasons assigned for such procedure are the hopelessness of the cause of Democratic principles in consequence of the decided declination of Charles O'Conor and the confused condition of affairs.

FORCING THE NOMINATION.

Mr. Goodlett, of New York, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that Charles O'Conor, of New York, having fully and heartily approved of the objects and purposes of this Convention, and having been unanimously nominated for President, and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice President, that the delegates of the Democratic party here assembled are unwilling to make any better nominations in their stead, and that the Democratic party will give them in any event undivided support.

After the reading of the above resolution, Col. Duncan moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Moreau, of Indiana, combatted the resolution, urging that the strong and emphatic declarations in O'Conor's letter that he could not serve as a candidate of the Convention was a sufficient warning to this body not to nominate him. Now that O'Conor has peremptorily declined, the Convention owes it to its own dignity and duty to make a new nomination, and that the New York delegation should withdraw O'Conor's name. He moved that Goodlett's resolution lie on the table.

The motion was withdrawn to allow Colonel Duncan to read a telegram from John Quincy Adams.

ADAMS ACCEPTS.

Quincy, Mass., September 5.

Col. Blanton Duncan, Louisville: I will gladly serve as Vice President with O'Conor, but will accept nothing else. O'Conor must positively stand. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Mr. Moreau, of Indiana, moved the adoption of Mr. Goodlett's resolution, and it was carried —ayes, 544; nayes, 30.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

Mr. Bayard, of New Jersey, in behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a supplemental report, as follows:

Resolved, We are opposed to giving public lands to corporations, and favor their disposal to actual settlers only.

Resolved, That we favor a judicious tariff for revenue purposes only, and that we are unalterably opposed to a class of legislation and taxation which enriches a few at the expense of the many under a plea of protection.

The report was adopted.

THANKS TO THE PRESIDING OFFICER.

On motion of Mr. Moreau, of Indiana, the thanks of the Convention were returned to presiding officer Lyons for his peculiarly able, impartial and courageous performance of duty.

ADJOURNED.

Judge Lyons made a few characteristic remarks in acknowledgment of the compliment. Thereupon the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

MASS MEETING.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, the delegates reassembled as a mass meeting. S. F. Bayard, of New Jersey, in the Chair. Brick Pomeroy, Golladay and Weems, of Georgia, and others made speeches.

A FARCE.

James Lyons, President of the Democratic Convention in this city, in the rotunda of the Galt House this afternoon declared that the proceedings of the Convention to-day in pushing the nomination on O'Conor and Adams, were a farce, and he would not support Adams.

O'CONOR AGAIN DECLINES.

Another telegram from Charles O'Conor is said to have been received here, in which he further reiterates his determination not to accept the candidacy so urgently pressed on him. Some delegates still adhere to the belief that he will consent to run after he shall have had consultations with members of the Convention, heard their arguments and had time to reflect upon the reasons which should accept. Others are despondent, and now feel convinced that Mr. O'Conor's sensitiveness is so averse to the rough and tumble of politics, and so shrinking from its clamors and calumnies, that the telegrams already sent by him to the Convention are expressive of a mind unalterably made up.

The committee of eight appointed by the Convention to inform Charles O'Conor and John Quincy Adams of their nomination will meet at the Astor House in New York city on Tuesday, September 10th.

MISSOURI.

Republican State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, September 5.—The Republican State Convention reassembled this morning and adopted the platform which declares:

The rightful purposes of the Government is to assure security to life, property and individual liberty and equality before the law, and that the return to power under any pretence of a party practically opposing these propositions would necessarily imperil that security and destroy the general confidence which has steadily increased under a Republican administration.

Second—Heartily approves the Philadelphia platform, and ratifies the nominations of that Convention.

Third—Eulogizes Grant and Wilson.

Fourth—Declares for universal suffrage, demands universal education, and advocates the necessity for a common school education for every child in the State.

Fifth—Declares that any conflict between labor and capital should be avoided by proper legislation. But in the event of a conflict labor has paramount demands upon our consideration.

Seventh—That the Republicans of Missouri, in Convention assembled, a Convention largely composed of those who aided in the elevation to his present position of the Governor of this State, now declare that as an Executive he has failed to discharge the solemn obligations devolved upon him by the Constitution, and that he has not enforced the laws, but anarchy and confusion reign in many parts of the State; murderers and outlaws go unwhipped of justice, and innocence stands defenceless and powerless before its enemies; while he in neglect of duty, and in violation of his solemn oath, plots and intrigues for personal and political preferment, that his continued exhibitions of inefficiency and lack of official integrity have destroyed all confidence ever reposed in his administrative ability and his safety as an Executive officer, and emphatically condemn his effort looking to his elevation to the position whereby the remotest possibility of the enforcement of the laws of the nation may depend upon his will and efforts.

Eighth—Calls attention to the history of the Republican party in Missouri, which came into power at a time when it still was disorganized, the law defied, the Treasury bankrupt, and the securities of the State dishonored, but within six years seventeen million dollars were paid, and without increasing the burden of its citizens, it discharged all financial obligations, raised the value of the State bonds nearly fifty per cent on the dollar, attracted capital, encouraging immigration, until Missouri ranks among the foremost in the Union.

Ninth—Calls attention to the history of the self-styled Democratic party, which came into power at a time of peace and prosperity, when all departments of the Government were thoroughly organized, and which within two years has doubled the debt of the State, increased it over a million, depleted the Treasury by extravagant and reckless appropriations until the current expenses of the Government can no longer be paid. It has, furthermore, failed to protect the citizens, or to originate a single measure tending to improve either the Government of the State or the prosperity of the people.

Tenth—In view of the foregoing facts, calls upon the citizens, irrespective of party, to aid in ridding Missouri of a Government which came into power under the pretext of reform, but which for incompetency, profligacy and corruption stands unparalleled in the history of the State.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a State ticket, with the following result: Supreme Court Judges, A. P. Green, Ira B. Leonard, Henry A. Clawen and George H. Shields; Attorney General, Jeff. K. Chandler; Governor, General John B. Henderson, by acclamation; Lieutenant Governor, Col. John H. Shaven; Secretary of State, H. W. Davies; Auditor, Dan O'Conner, by acclamation.

ERIE.

The Burning of the Reed House.

ERIE, September 5.—The particulars of the conflagration last night are as follows: The Reed House caught fire a little after 9 o'clock, in the fourth story, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The firemen were tardy in getting out on to the ground, and were much embarrassed by the bursting of hose. It was about half an hour after the alarm before the engines were playing with any perceptible effect. It was too far gone then to save the building, and all efforts were concentrated to prevent the fire from spreading to the rest of the block. They were successful in this, though the fire was not under control until 5 o'clock in the morning.

—At the session of the Pharmaceutical Association in Cleveland, on Wednesday, Albert E. Ebart, of Chicago, was chosen President.

VERMONT.

Returns of the Election.

COMPLETE REPUBLICAN VICTORY

Gloomy Prospects for Greeley.

RUTLAND, VT., September 5.—Complete returns from Rutland county give Converse 4,541 votes, and Gardner 2,650; a Republican majority of 2,491—a loss of 139 on the vote of 1870.

Bennington county complete gives Converse, Republican, a majority of 936.

Two Republican State Senators have been elected by about 1,000 majority each. This county elected Democratic State Senators at the last election.

BURLINGTON, VT., September 5.—The Burlington *Free Press* has returns from 201 town, casting seven-eights of the vote of the State. They give Converse 38,146, and Gardner 14,849. The remaining towns will add about 2,

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 90½

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 48f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼@113⅜.

THE *Leader* copies a long list of inquiries, address *at* the Republican candidates for office. It asks Owens to answer, and suggests that if he does not, the Scotch Presbyterian element will not favor him. Of course our religious friends will admire the whisky-drinking and opium-eating habits of Buckalew.

THE *Post* thinks the city should have at least one hundred more policemen! Is it afraid of the soldiers coming, and remembers the lamp posts of 1861-'62? The police then stood the *Post* good service. Well, if it is absolutely necessary to calm the nerves of our Wood street friends, we assent. A hundred policemen for the *Post* forthwith; do you hear, Mr. Mayor?

BUCKALEW has about finished his ramble in Western Pennsylvania. If his visit here has improved his cause, or enthused his followers, we have failed to discover the slightest indication of it. There has been a lack-lustre air about him, and a seeming doubt on his part as to the result of the canvass, anything but inspiring to his followers. The very best to be had of him is his speech, and that was largely defensive. He will not gain votes by his first trip across the mountains.

THE *Tribune* is itself again, in that it has found some Democrats against whom it can level its old style of abuse. According to it, the straight-out Democrats are the sort it heaped abuse on in the olden time. The funny part of it is, the element the *Tribune* abuses is the very best in the old Democratic party, morally speaking, while those who have linked fortunes with Greeley constitute the worst element of the old party. So things go. The Presidential contest over, and should it suit the convenience of Mr. Greeley to fall in again with the Republican party, we shall hear his old *confreres* described in terms more forcible than elegant.

WARD H. LAMON'S life of Abraham Lincoln has been before the country for several months, during which time it has run the gauntlet of impartial criticism. Even Tilton's *Golden Age* condemned it, as palpably untrue to history. It represents Lincoln as a self-seeking, designing man, with no pure, religious convictions, but intensely ambitious. According to Lamon, he was an infidel, cunning in dissembling his belief, and, for purposes of self-seeking, he carefully concealed his true character, but deceived the world into the belief that he was a man of honest, plain, simple spirit, and by means of this hypocrisy gained the Presidency. The *Post* applauds this as a fair showing of the man. All critics unite in condemning Lamon's book on the ground that it cannot possibly be true. If true, all the world, except Lamon, was deceived as to Lincoln's true character,—which is not at all likely. Possibly the *Post* editor *prefers* to believe Lamon, rather than any of the other biographers of Lincoln. One of the *Post* editors, we believe, rejoiced with unseemly joy when Lincoln was assassinated. It is not to be expected that they should revere his memory.

THE Louisville Convention is everywhere recognized as a death blow to the Liberal-Democratic movement. If, as is rumored, O'Conor finally determines to accept, the ticket will draw very largely on the Catholic vote, enough to cut down Greeley's prospects to a very low figure. We do not imagine the straight-outs expect to elect their candidate, but they do anticipate getting the organization of the party in their hands and to manage it for the future. If, as is reported, they control eight hundred thousand votes, they will wield a larger influence than the Greeley party. Of course the movement, in effect, assures Grant's re-election, but we imagine that they prefer this to Greeley's election. So, while we do not, of course commend the movement as being politically right in doctrine, we do regard it as promising a purer opposition party than we have had for years. Even when we cannot accept the political doctrines of a party, we do prefer that that party shall be pure in its purposes. In this respect we regard the straight-out movement as infinitely superior to the miserable combination of the Greeleyites. There is at least no bargaining, or fraud, or treachery in it.

THE New York *Herald* takes a very direct and sensible view of the effect of the Vermont election. The twenty-six thousand majority given to Converse is so much above the average Republican majority that but a single interpretation can be placed upon it—that the people are as earnestly favorable to Grant's re-election as they were to his first election three years ago. The *Herald* says the election in Vermont resulted in a decided administration victory. There was no doubt that Converse would be elected, but his majority is much larger than even Republicans had hoped for, and is probably something between twenty-five and twenty-seven thousand. The vote polled was exceptionally large, but the general interest thus shown in the contest did not degenerate in a single instance into disorder. Everywhere, indeed, the struggle was conducted in a spirit of the most kindly good nature, and quips and jests plentifully enlivened the solemn duty of casting ballots. The Senate is Republican, with only one possible exception, and in the House there are but five Democrats and one Liberal. Both parties did their best to win, and the result is very significant. The verdict of the people of Vermont is, most undoubtedly, that General Grant shall remain in the White House for a second term.

LET THERE BE PEACE.

An unfortunate difference: if not a real conflict, has occurred between the two committees appointed by the County Executive Committee to make arrangements for the forthcoming Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention. The Committee of Ten, of which Gen. Pearson is Chairman, was authorized, in the words of their appointment, to make arrangements for the Convention proper, which is to assemble in City Hall on the 17th inst. A portion of their duty is to prepare suitable quarters for our Soldier and Sailor guests, both with reference to their Convention and themselves. Hotel accommodations are to be provided, suitable decorations of the Hall to be made. The city is to be decorated, so that it may wear a proper holiday appearance. This and much other and important work is to be done, which will occupy Gen. Pearson's Committee fully between now and the assembling of the great National Convention of our country's heroes.

The committee of ten, of which Dr. Gilmore is chairman, also appointed by the County Committee, were charged with a distinct and highly important duty, entirely outside and independent of the work of the Military Committee, so called. This duty is to provide for a grand torch-light procession, by way of reception, and in honor of our soldier and sailor guests, and also to provide for holding, during the time our visitors are among us, a daylight procession, in which all the trades, professions, and various avocations shall be fully represented, and in which the boys in blue present in the city can participate, if desired by the Military Committee, and if in accord with their own wishes.

Now we cannot find any room for conflict between these two bodies appointed by our County Committee. Both were appointed by the same authority, each has its specific duty to perform, and they should fully harmonize, and work with a strong, good will to make the forthcoming demonstration the grandest and most potent for good to the cause of any of its well-remembered predecessors. Let us all join hands, then, to give a noble welcome to the brave "boys" who stood up in the scenes of blood and desolation for their country; let us make this anniversary of the gory field of Antietam one long to be remembered by both guest and citizen; let our people join enthusiastically in the happy and patriotic throng which will turn out on the evening of the 17th inst., and give our guests hearty cheers of welcome to our hearts and our homes.

We earnestly trust that no feeling of envy or jealousy will interfere to mar the concord of the occasion; that no luke-warmness on the part of any will be permitted to interfere with the success of the demonstration. The occasion is one of too much importance, too much sacredness, to be trifled with, and we know that we express the heartfelt desire of every Republican and friend of the soldier in the community when we urge all to lay aside personal feelings which may have been excited, and join heart and soul in the movement which is intended to show our respect and love for our brave heroes who have fought the battles of our country. There is neither need of nor excuse for petty bickerings. Each committee is appointed to perform a specific and clearly defined duty. There need be no misunderstanding over it. They will gain more honor by each performing the duty assigned it, than by any attempt to grasp extraordinary powers. The object of the Convention is not to show off individual gentlemen, and all attempts at fussy dress parade should be abandoned. Let the work that is before us be quietly and effectively done.

THE STRENGTH OF POSITION.

There have been very few political campaigns in the past where the people were more eager to obtain precise information as to the views and purposes of the political parties, than they are at the present. The sudden catching up, by the Democracy, of a professed life-long Republican as their candidate for the Presidency, and the course of a number of Republicans in joining the new movement, astonished very many, to say the least. At the first the idea was very urgently pressed that the present administration was unworthy of confidence. Crimination produced recrimination, and the result is the people ask, not what one party can say against its rival, but what can it urge in its own behalf?

We answer—the Democratic party urges that it is the party of reform. In this it means that it will remedy alleged defects in Republican administration. It will be economical, honest, fair and just. It will make amnesty universal, and bless the country with an era of good will. True, here are features in the past record of that party which cause many to receive its statements with many grains of allowance, but such are its pretensions. It gave us the slavery controversy, the Lecompton swindle, the Kansas struggle, and the war of the rebellion. It is professedly in sympathy with the rebels South, high and low. It gave us in New York, Tammany, and a bench of corrupt judges, who sold decisions of law for money. Put the pretensions on the one side, and the performances on the other, and we may well excuse ourselves from accepting either their promises or their record as at all worthy of confidence. The old democracy of the war, with their record fresh against them, are hardly fit to be trusted with the government of the country.

The Republican party claims to have been honest and economical; to have been true to progress and liberty; to have given the country quiet and solid government—with peace at home and abroad. It received its baptism of war at its first induction into power. We never had an opportunity of knowing how Lincoln would have succeeded in peace, as just as the war ended he was assassinated. Johnson's administration was not, strictly speaking, Republican. Though elected on the Republican ticket, and, singularly enough, nominated there at Sumner's suggestion, he soon made war upon the Republican party. The first trial, in peace, this party has had, therefore, has been under Grant. He has given peace to the country, prosperity to her finances and industries, dignity to the American name, at home and abroad, enfranchisement to the colored people, and a feeling of satisfaction generally to the people. This he proposes to continue. The rights conferred on the colored people will be made permanent under his administration; the prosperity, which has suffered no relapse, shows no signs of abatement in the time to come. The credit of the government is being steadily improved, financially, by the rapid liquidation of the public debt. And the peace and quietude of the country is little likely to be disturbed, while a man of President Grant's well-known character occupies the Presidential chair.

Out of these statements, calmly and plainly made, the path of duty is not doubtful. The Democracy offer promises which they can give no assurance of realizing. The Republican party has conferred blessings which none can doubt. It does not promise a brilliant future, but simply to do as well as it has done. And this is enough.

THE GALLOWS.

Approaching Execution of Two Criminals.

The Buffalo *Express* of August 21 says:

"It is well known by every one who reads the newspapers, or has any acquaintance with the passing events of our city, that there are now three murderers confined in the county jail, two of them awaiting the death penalty for their awful crimes, while the third has yet to be tried. Patrick Morrisey, who killed his mother on the afternoon of Sunday, the 23d of June, although the last to commit murder, will be the first to do penance on the scaffold. The trying ordeal will have been passed, and young Morrisey will be no more. Friday, the 6th inst., has been prescribed as the fatal day. Jack Gaffney has been sentenced to be hung on the 27th of the same month. Earland S. Parker, the perpetrator of the schoolhouse murder at Hamburgh, is the only one untried.

"Until lately Morrissey looked upon his terrible position with fortitude and almost stolid indifference, but as the day of execution approaches near he exhibits signs of weakness, and has daily grown pale and thin, noticeable it may be to those only who see him constantly. Yesterday his counsel visited him and told him to prepare for the worst. Since his imprisonment he has been buoyed up by the lawyers, in charge of his case, who, by their cheerful anticipation, encouraged him in the belief that he would go free, or at least not be convicted of the greater crime. But their hopes and his expectations have been rudely dashed to the ground, and there seems now not a possibility that the bitter end can be arrested. The prisoner, as might be expected, is in no pleasant frame of mind, and is in need of all the fortitude he can command."

AN Iowa man cut a mule's leg off by trying to ride him and carry a scythe at the same time.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER Illinois woman has kindled her fire with kerosene oil, and left ten orphan children.

A CEDAR RAPIDS farmer opened the craw of a prairie chicken and found it filled with potato bugs. And yet the friends of the farmer are being slaughtered by thousands all over the State by loafers who call themselves sportsmen.

AN Indiana man took a friend home to tea the other evening, without giving his wife notice. That night she talked herself into paralysis of the tongue. Now all the men in the neighborhood are sending for friends and taking them home at all hours.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT, seeing Diogonese looking attentively at a parcel of human bones, asked the philosopher what he was looking for. "That which I cannot find," was the reply; "the difference between your father's bones and those of his slaves."

BEES consume large quantities of water when building comb and raising brood. Want of water is one of the causes of dysentery among bees. A bucket or trough filled with water, with a few pieces of old comb or sticks for the bees to light upon and drink in safety should be kept near the hives.

CHICAGO housekeepers are on the war path. They are taking the scalps of Irish servant girls without regard to degree of verdancy, color of hair, or previous condition of servitude. Telegraphic despatches are flying to San Francisco, and their burden is, "For pity's sake, send us some Chinese domestics."

IT IS not generally known, but it is nevertheless true, that a few cents' worth of oil of peneroil will serve to keep mosquitos out of your sleeping apartment. Rub a trifle of the liquid on your hands and face and soak a small piece of cotton goods with it, hang it at the head of your bed, and you can sleep without fear of being molested by the 'varmints."

TWO neighbors in Westchester county had a long and envenomed litigation about a small spring, which they both claimed. The Judge, wearied out with the case, at last said: "What is the use of making such a fuss about a little water?" "Your Honor will see the use of it," replied one of the lawyers, "when I inform you that the parties are both milkmen!"

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the meeting of the three Emperors, the International Society will hold its session at the Hague, the favorite retreat of the Princes of the House of Orange. Representatives have arrived from all parts of Europe and even from the United States. The members of the society loudly boast of the vastness and of the power of this organization.

WHILE a gentleman of Syracuse was lying on a sofa at his residence the other day, his daughter playfully snapped a cherry pit at him. It lodged in his ear and made a job for several surgeons, who experienced much difficulty in extracting it. The feat was accomplished by boring a hole in the pit with a small drill, and then inserting a hooked wire into the cavity.

THE caterpillars have made terrible ravages among the cotton fields of Alabama, laying bare whole districts. It was once feared that the crop would be entirely destroyed, but the planters are now more hopeful. It is estimated, however, the crop will be ten per cent. below the yield of last year, and, without the aid of high prices, will not pay the cost of producing it.

THE census taken of the population of Italy at the close of 1871 has yielded the following results: The entire number of inhabitants amounted to 26,788,000, against 25,024,191 in 1861, including the provinces, which at that time were not comprised within the kingdom. The total increase, therefore, amounts to 1,764,817, at which rate the population would be doubled in 98 years.

FOLLOWING are the wedding anniversaries: Three days, sugar; sixty days, vinegar, 1st anniversary, iron; 5th anniversary, wooden; 10th anniversary, tin; 15th anniversary, crystal; 20th anniversary, china; 26th anniversary, silver; 30th anniversary, cotton; 35th anniversary, linen; 40th anniversary, woolen; 45 anniversary, silk; 50th anniversary, golden; 75th anniversary, diamond.

MRS. HULME, residing at Phillipsburg, New Jersey, was shot by her husband, A. J. Hulme, aged thirty years, a freight train conductor of the New Jersey Central Railroad, on Sunday last, and it is feared cannot recover. Hulme decoyed his wife into a vacant lot between the Central and the Morris & Essex Railway, shot her in the head with a pistol, and immediately after made his escape. No reason was assigned for the act.

ON Tuesday morning last, at Canton, Ohio, a Mrs. Kent committed suicide and took the life of her child, by drowning in East Creek, about half a mile south of that city. The mother was found floating on the water, and the child lodged under a pile of rubbish not far from where the deed was committed. Poor health and the care of her children is the only cause that is assigned for self-destruction and taking the life of her child. The mother was twenty-six years and the child but six weeks old.

THE Secretary of War having received reports from Sitka, Alaska Territory, of the destitute condition of the inhabitants of Kaidiaska, Onnalaska and the Alutian Islands, has given instructions for the issue to them of medical stores for those on hand at Sitka, but as there is no suitable vessel of that Department in that region in which they could be transferred, the Secretary requests, and the Treasury Department authorizes the use of the revenue cutter at that station in carrying the supplies to Kodiack.

GHOSTS in a certain pit might be expected; but what are we to say to a ghost in a coal pit? This demonological novelty has appeared at the Broughton colliery, near Wrexham, North Wales. This is not a ghost that walks, for nobody has yet had a sight of it, but it is a ghost that frightens the workmen by the most dreadful and unearthly bellowing and yelling—it is like the poet's nightingale, "a wandering voice." Such is the terror inspired by its performances, that numbers of the colliers have refused to work in the mine.

MORE trouble about the Boston Coliseum! It is to be disposed of by lottery; but now the discovery has been made that lotteries are "against the peace of the commonwealth, and contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided." Whoever has anything to do in Massachusetts with the setting up and drawing of a lottery is liable to a fine of $2,000. The fines in this case, if inflicted, would amount to some $40,000 or $50,000, so that poor Gilmore and the other sufferers would derive but small benefit from the transaction. What a bother from beginning to end that Coliseum has been!

THE following story illustrates how one of our American first families was made: Some years ago a charcoal peddler, not far from Hartford, Connecticut, had a Newfoundland dog which he learned to jump into his basket and lie low while he filled in the charcoal. When the peddler carried the basket very full into the cellar, the purchaser looking out of the window and checking the basket was quite satisfied. The dog, well trained, walked out with his master as if nothing had happened. The daughter of the old charcoal peddler spent several summers at Saratoga, during the war, with two large 'solitaires' on her person.

THE Lynn, (Mass.) *Reporter* says: "A popular clergyman, who is temporarily residing and preaching in this city, recently met a foot tramp with a brother clergyman through the White Mountain region. While on their way to Tuckerman's ravine they got astray from the path and wandered about for eleven hours, without a mouthful to eat. Finally one of them gave out, and was obliged to stop, while the other kept on, and in the course of two hours had the good fortune to reach the Tip Top House, on Mount Washington, where he procured food and help for himself and his exhausted friend. Both had a narrow escape from a fearful death."

AN ingenious mechanic of San Francisco, according to the *Chronicle* of that city, has just invented a baby carriage, which seems well calculated to delight the hearts of mothers. It is said to be so much of an improvement upon the clumsy vehicle now in use that it is capable of being folded into a piece of baggage no larger than an ordinary sized portfolio. The object of the inventor was to produce an article that might be packed almost instantaneously by a nurse, and placed upon the front platform of a street car. Great fortunes have been realized by inventions much more insignificant; and with "mamma" on his side, who can say that the poor California mechanic does not stand a good chance of gaining an independent fortune.

A SPECIAL from the scene of the Metis disaster says it is almost incredible the way in which the drift of the wreck has sunk into the apparently solid sand and beach, and proved the grave of many whose bodies will never receive other sepulchre. Ever since the disaster the shore has been patrolled night and day, and on Sunday afternoon a watchman, two miles east of the place where the most were saved, discovered a naked human foot, evidently that of a female, protruding from wet sand, over which the edge of the sea was then just washing. He attempted to disinter the body, but being unable to do so left it, and hurried to the light-house for assistance; when he returned, as speedily as he could, it had disappeared, and he was unable even to mark the spot where he had seen it, so completely had the shifting sand obliterated all traces of its resting-place.

PERSONAL.

THE Princess of Wales has gone to Copenhagen to remain a short time.

MRS. D. P. BOWERS, Philadelphia's favorite comedienne, has bought a country seat near Manchester, Mass.

MRS. PIPPIN, of Vermont, is the mother of twenty-three Pippins, none of whom stutter. Stick a pip-pin there.

A PROFANE boot and shoe maker has opened a shop in the office wherein Daniel Webster studied law, at Franklin, N. H.

PRINCESS FREDERICK CHARLES, of Prussia, recently made a tour of Scotland incognito, under the title of Countess von der Mar.

THE Marquis of Bute is afraid to ride on horseback, because a gipsy fortune-teller once predicted that he would be killed by a horse.

A CRUSTY old batchelor says that Adam's wife was called Eve because, when she appeared, a man's day of happiness was drawing to a close.

PERE HYACINTHE and the Abbe Michand are said to contemplate the establishment of a new church in the penal colony of New Caledonia.

JOSH BILLINGS says: "Give the devil his due, reads well enough in a proverb; but what will become of me and you if this arrangement is carried out?"

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, SR., one day last week, shot and killed a buck at 150 yards, on the Tionesta, Pa. For an old gentleman of eighty-two years that is rather good shooting.

MISS JANE STUART, daughter of Gilbert Stuart, the painter, is in Worcester, Mass., making copies of some of her father's portraits. It is said that she copies his works with exactness and skill.

THE late firm of Woodhull & Claflin propose going into the libel business, and will endeavor to recuperate their exchequer by sueing Susan B. Anthony and several other respectable women.

IT WAS the opinion of the late Dr. Aiken—"Bismarck's Pen"—that the peace of the world can never be secure unless the German and English nations join hands for the defense of the highest interests of mankind.

A CLERGYMAN named Archer has been very much astonished to find himself held personally accountable for his language—a Mrs. Hillard, of Rockport, Ill., having horse-whipped him for defamation of her good name.

ALBANY mourns the loss of its oldest inhabitant at the age of 105 years. Diana Mango was her name, and Africa her nation. As a matter of course she was on intimate terms with General Washington, and the personal friend of Lafayette.

QUEEN VICTORIA will not return to Windsor Castle till about January of next year, when it was expected that the drainage of the place will be completed. Frogmore House, the residence of Prince Christian and his wife, is also to be thoroughly drained.

AT the tin wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Col. Sidney Cooper, of New York, at Saratoga last Wednesday evening, John G. Saxe made a little matrimonial speech and read some good natured lines, as follows:

"God bless your tin wedding and may it be ten years
That must pass ere the marriage of silver appears,
In coming of days that the married shall wish
Compared with the first be as silver to tin."

PERE HYACINTHE, the distinguished pulpit orator, was married in London on Tuesday. The ceremony was performed at the Marylebone Registry Office, one of the places licensed by the Government for the declaration and enrollment of marriages made under the civil contract system, which has been legalized by Parliament. The bride is Emilie Jane Merriman, aged thirty-nine years, an American widow, daughter of Amory Butterfield. The lady is known in Paris as one of Pere Hyacinthe's Church converts. The Very Rev. Dean Stanley, Lady Stanley, his wife, with other distinguished personages, were present at the marriage.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE great State of Ohio only supports three daily Democratic papers.

FIFTEEN Greeley men formed themselves into a club of 400, in a Wisconsin town recently.

EX-SENATOR Henry M. Rice, of Minnesota, an influential Democrat, has declared for Grant.

THE fact that Greeley did write a letter giving up Pennsylvania is proved in spite of his denial.

IF you want to pay taxes in order to pay pensions to rebel soldiers, vote for Horace Greeley and the Democratic ticket.

IT is the opinion of most people that Carl Schurz deserves $200 a night for Democratic speeches; and the Worcester *Spy* insists that his price should be $10,000.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, in his speech at Augusta, Maine, on Friday, said that he had known Greeley for thirty-one years, and had never yet been invited by him to dinner.

IT is evident from one fact that Greeley is very unpalatable to the Democrats. Every one who has swallowed him looks as ugly in the face as if he had swallowed a spoiled oyster.

IT is explained that Hon. Galusha A. Grow is a "reformer" on principle. He has considered the Republican party corrupt ever since it refused to send him to the Senate from Pennsylvania.

HORACE GREELEY delights in saying he was a "poor boy." And it is the firm conviction of a large majority of the American people that he would make an uncommonly poor President too.

GEN. GARFIELD says, concerning the "reconciliation" business so pathetically dwelt upon by Greeley organs, "There is only one argument to the Democrats: 'We fought the rebellion—you fought us.'"

THE Buffalo *Express* says Gratz Brown "hugs the delusion that he will be elected" for a change. He has been hugging lamp posts so long to help his limber legs to hold his body up late o' nights, he is tired of it.

TEN years ago Judge Schofield got two votes in St. Mary's, Elk county, Pa., that being the entire Republican vote in a population of several hundred. Now they have a Grant Club there numbering fifty members. You see the world moves and revolutions take no step backwards.

THE St. Paul *Press* contains a circular, signed by one hundred and twenty-six colored citizens, in which they claim that Hon. Charles Sumner has proved treacherous to his former principles, either from old age, mental derangement, or some other cause, and they, therefore, repudiate him, and pledge themselves to support Grant and Wilson.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The Average Lightning Rod a Delusion and a Nuisance.

(From the Boston Advertiser.)

The damage to property and the destruction of life caused by lightning in New England this summer are almost unprecedented. We regret that so good an opportunity to test the value of lightning rods, and particularly of certain kinds of patent rods, has been lost. It would have been of great service to the community if there had been added to every account of lightning striking a building, "This house was furnished with a patent corrogated, galvanized double-acting lightning rod," or "This house was unprotected by any rod," as the case might be. It should be well understood that every patent lightning rod is valueless, if not worse. The fact has been proved a thousand times. They are costly and dangerous. Scientific men have examined the subject, and their testimony is unanimous. It is known, for instance that the same style of rod is not adapted to all buildings; yet the peddlers of patent rods prescribe the same form for every building. Again, the twisted and corrugated rods are worthless. The form, instead of facilitating the passage of electricity, offers an obstacle to it. Tubular rods are less valuable than solid, and unless the rod is large enough the effect is merely to invite lightning, without giving it a chance to escape. In fine, there are many well-ascertained facts in regard to lightning rods that ought to be known; and every person whose house is struck should communicate precise information, in order that those who study electrical problems may profit by other general laws, which will be highly useful if we are to have more summers when there are numerous thunderstorms.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writing from Madison, Wisconsin, August 28th, says:

One other personage, whose name is well-known throughout the nation, must be spoken of. I allude to Mrs. Lincoln. I met her in the Park Hotel parlor, on the day of her arrival. She keeps herself quite retired, receiving but callers, and represents herself, to her intimate friends, since "Tad's" death, to be broken-hearted. I presume this is true, yet while looking into that haughty face it is hard to realize this in the fullest sense, still harder to keep the mind from reverting to that little appropriation" while gazing upon the bewildering outfit which has the honor of covering her somewhat ample form. True it is of deepest black, and heavily draped with crape, but it plainly tells the tale of a *modiste* whose fertile brain has been impoverished in this intricate work of art, and of a wearer whose Grecian bend has suffered no diminution through all her troubles.

THE METIS DISASTER.

Bereaved Friends Claiming Their Own.

A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Stonington, Connecticut, gives some touching incidents relating to the Metis disaster:

As I walked to the village station this afternoon there was a little knot of men gathered around four plain pine boxes which lay at one end of the platform. They were discussing the disaster in subdued tones, and one was leaning against one of the boxes. As I passed, a tall, fine looking man who was standing at one end of it with his eyes fixed upon the blue, sparkling waters of the Sound, turned and said in a broken voice, "Please don't lean on that, gentlemen. It's no harm, I know, but in that is all that was my wife." His lip twitched, and slouching his hat over his eyes, he turned again to the treacherous sea which rippled so gently against the shore. There was a reverential pause, and the crowd drew back, and I saw that the box was marked "Mrs. W. E. Sheridan, Boston." Her story is one of the saddest, if there are degrees of comparison in this acme of misery. She, with her husband, was on the hurricane deck, and clung to it for some time. As it fell in the trough of the sea, a huge wave washed her away, leaving him safe in his perilous place of safety. He heard her call him again and again, and he plunged in to find her, but in the darkness of the night he could not, and her voice growing fainter and fainter warned him to expect what he found the next morning, when her body was picked up miles from the scene of the wreck.

As I turned from this sad sight two little coffins were brought upon the depot. One contained the body of the little child of Mrs. Gerrard, who fastened her two children to her bed when the raft broke up and struck out for shore. This one was lost in the boiling surf, which, after beating and buffeting it till its life was gone, tossed it high upon the sands, and mercilessly spared its mother and sister. In the other was the corpse of Laura Brasher, of Boston, a child five years old, connected with whose death is a piteous tale. There were on the propeller a mother and three children, one Nannie Brasher, a lovely girl of eighteen, and the others twins of the age mentioned. When the vessel foundered these four were on the hurricane deck, each belted with a life preserver. The mother took one child in her arms, the daughter the other, and hand in hand they stood upon the fragile raft when it was floated off upon the ocean. The first sea that swept over them they withstood, but another quickly following bore them away. Still clasping each other's hands and clinging tightly to those they were risking their own lives to save, they waited for some minutes that seemed hours when a spar darting by struck one of the children, crushing its head and killing it instantly. Still its protector clung to it till a heavier wave hurled them deep in the water, and involuntarily they clung to each other for safety. When it had passed both children were gone. Then the mother and daughter turned to each other, but the exposure told fearfully upon the elder woman, and in a little while she knew that she must die. Her daughter endeavored to encourage her, but something more powerful than words was wanting, and with the words "Trust the Saviour, Fannie," she yielded, and her head dropped upon her breast. Her daughter held her in her arms for hours, her fast stiffening hand clutched convulsively in her hair, till at length they were torn apart, and the daughter lost all consciousness. She had been in the water eight hours when rescued and carried to the house of the Rev. A. G. Palmer, in Stonington, where one of the infants whose body was found was encoffined. A telegram brought her brother from Boston, who had not learned that his family was on the fated vessel, and whose first exclamation on seeing his sister was "Where is mother?"

LEAP YEAR.

A Young Widow Lady Persuades a Modest and Innocent Widower to Elope with Her.

(From the Kansas City Times.)

A romantic case of Leap-year love, elopement and matrimony happened recently in a neighboring village, which shows what woman can do when she rises above the conventionalities that hamper her sex, and makes a practical demonstration of the theory that Susan B. Anthony and other gentlemanly old maids are forever scolding about. A young lady of lawful age, and, as she avers, sound discretion, believing in the rights of her sex, made more emphatic by leap-year privileges, and restive under the restraint of Economite regulations regarding celibacy, saw, admired and conquered a willing captive of the sterner sex, but diffident disposition. He was a widower, and was scared of his lone condition, but never told his love. She was a maiden, with a pious but cross father. She looked not nor cared for his consent, but bravely invited the object of her choice to a secret marriage, as a strategic movement against the deacon's opposition. Having married, they met frequently and secretly, but eventually the old man got wind of their meetings, and laid in ambuscade in the garden, last Thursday, armed and equipped with a poker, to be used upon the man who had stolen away his daughter's affections. He had not long to wait. The recent widower and late lover, but now happy husband, went into the garden at ten o'clock in the evening to greet his wife, when the irate old man with the domestic iron implement rose up, laid the poker about the head and shoulders of his son-in-law with all that uncompromising energy for which irate fathers of marriageable daughters are so remarkable. A new silk hat was ruined, but the beaver acted as a benulet to a certain extent, and so far as a hat could do it, faithfully protected the head of its owner, who faltered but for a moment ere he used all due diligence in taking his departure from the angry presence.

On the following day the daughter of the deacon confessed all, which only added fuel to the flame of the old gent's anger. The pastor of the village, under whom the deacon had for many years officiated, interposed soothing words, but the wrath of a deacon is not so easily appeased. Still there were no more blows except the heaviest blow of all, which fell in the shape of the arrival of the lawful husband in a carriage, and the departure of the young bride. Now sorrow broods over the hearth of the deacon, and it is to be hoped the late widower and his fair young bride may live happily during their allotted three-score and ten years of earthly existence.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN SWITZERLAND.

The Scavenger Business of Berne Conducted by Women—They Have Entire Control of the Markets.

The Berne, Switzerland, correspondence of the Baltimore *American* has this to say of the Bernese women:

"At an early hour the scavengers are at work with scrapes and broom all over the city, and carts are gathering up the dirt. The strangest part of the matter was that the whole business was being conducted by females, most of them old, but some of them decidedly young and pretty. They were not only handling the broom and wielding the scraper, but were actually drawing the hand-carts containing the garbage. The work was being done well, as a matter of course, and they all seemed to be merry and happy. I have no doubt that they have had their municipal contests over this matter, and the women have triumphed in claiming their exclusive right to use the broom.

"The market seems to be in the entire control of the women, as I did not see a man in any of them engaged in vending either meat or vegetables. A number of women were also to be seen in different sections of the city sawing fire-wood with horse and saw. One we observed was at work alongside her mother, and was young and beautiful, both in form and feature. She worked as if it was to be her daily occupation, and seemed contented and happy. There can be no doubt of the fact that the women have their rights in Switzerland—that is to say, the right to labor and share the burthens of active life.

"The country women attending market wear two silver chains with silver rosettes; one rosette is fastened to each breast of their dresses, and passing loosely under the arms, the other rosettes are fastened over the shoulder blades. The poorer classes have the same ornament made of steel, and the still wealthier have them made of gold, with precious stones in the rosettes. They all have the appearance of being strong minded and energetic, and capable of taking care of themselves, notwithstanding the laborious occupations they pursue. The mother is regarded as the head of the family."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

A Heroic Switchman.

On Thursday last John Brewer, seventeen years of age, a switchman in West Kansas City freight-yards, by his wonderful presence of mind, saved the life of a little child. As the switch-engine was approaching the intersection of Santa Fe and Ninth streets, a little child ran out from a house near by, and stood upon the track with its back to the approaching engine. Brewer, who was standing upon the pilot of the engine, cried out to the child, but not in time to make it understand the danger. The engine in another moment, was upon the child, and would have borne it to death, had not Brewer, with a great presence of mind, leaned forward, with extended hand, and caught the child by the dress, and dragged it upon the pilot; but in his efforts to save the child, he lost his balance and fell forward, but fortunately, outwardly from the locomotive, and with the child, sustained some severe bruises, by falling upon the ends of the railroad ties. Such presence of mind is worthy of reward, for had Brewer not acted as he did, the poor little innocent must have been cut in two, and killed beneath the wheels.—*Kansas City Journal.*

TRUSSES.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 107 Liberty street. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done.

This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life.

Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with rightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured, with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 107 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

LATE IMPORTATIONS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Squire's English Effervescent Granulated, Bi-Carbonate of Potassium,
English and Domestic Perfumes,
English Hair Brushes and Nail Brushes,
English Tooth Brushes of all kinds,
English and Domestic Colognes,

And fine Buffalo Combs of every description, just received this day, and for sale at the very lowest prices, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

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367 Liberty Street,
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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
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Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

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131 Wood St.
1872. FALL TRADE. 1872.
IN
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IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
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Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

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COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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SAVINGS BANK,

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JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. BOELAND, R. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

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Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

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Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

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W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 5, 1872.

The inclemency of the weather to-day had quite a dampening effect on financial as well as other operations where running around the streets was required for transacting the business connected therewith. The banks seem to be fully able to meet all calls made for loans upon them by their regular patrons, and some managed to handle considerable quantities of outside paper. A very large amount of discounting is now done through the agency of brokers, who study not only the interests of patrons, but also the welfare of the banks they procure their loans from, as in many instances the banks rely upon the statement made by the broker as to the character, standing and resources of those he is operating for, and they often in this way procure information they could not otherwise obtain.

In local securities everything is quiet, and real estate operations, owing to the wet weather, were much restricted.

Money in New York is quoted as being very plenty. The New York Evening *Post* says:

After our last edition money lent freely on the street at four per cent., and just before the close of bank hours a lot of $100,000 was offered down to 2 per cent, without takers.

Money in the West is scarcer. The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

The local money market opened yesterday with a much more general and active demand for loanable funds than has been experienced for several days, and the banks were pulling a good deal of New York exchange on the market to convert into currency for their customers.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Thursday
Bonds.—1881	113½
5-20— 1862	114
" 1864	114½
" 1865	114⅝
" 1865 new	112⅝
" 1867	113⅝
" 1868	113½
10-40s	108½
Currency 6's	112⅝
Gold	113½
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	98¼
Erie	48½
Harlem	114
Fort Wayne	95½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¼
Rock Island	110½
Chicago & N. W	73¾
Do Preferred	90
St. Paul, Common	58½
Do Preferred	76
Wabash	35¼
Union Pacific	36¼
Ohio & Mississippi	43¾
Pacific Mail	70¾
West Union Telegraph	71¾
Adams Express	95
U. S. Express	82¾
Wells, Fargo	88

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	58⅝
Reading R. R	57⅞
Camden & Amboy	127¼
Lehigh Navigation	59¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	36¾
Central Transportation	47½
Pittsburgh City 5's	74½
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	27

NEW YORK, September 5, 1872.

Money steady in the morning at 5@6, and closed with loans at 2@3. Sterling dull; 108¾@ 108¾. Gold dull and steady; 113@113⅛, with nearly all business at 113⅛@113¼. Loans from 1-32 to 3 per cent. for use. Clearings $31,000,000. The Government sold $1,000,000 at 112.85 @113.00. The Treasury disbursed $119,000. Governments dull, heavy and from ¼ to ⅝ lower. State bonds dull and heavy; South Carolina weak. Stocks weak, in sympathy with Pacific Mail, which was sold down by the bears, and also on attempts on their part to squeeze money, but this was a failure. Money closed easy. There was less excitement in stocks to-day, and speculation was comparatively quiet. Lake Shore, Northwestern, Rock Island, Ohios and C. C. & I. C. were most active. The latter was the strongest stock on the list, and purchasers predict for it as great an advance in the next year as took place in the parallel line of Fort Wayne. After October 1st the St. Paul Road goes into the Indiana Central depot at Chicago, which they claim will largely increase their receipts. The market closed dull.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee 73¾; Erie 73½; South Carolina, July, 23; South Carolina, April, 24; Missouri 6s 93½; N. P. 1st, 99½; U. P. 1st, 88¼; C. P. L. G. 85@87½.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s '81, coupons 115½; 5-20s '62, 114; do '64, 114@114¼; do '65, 114⅝@114¾; do new 112½; do '67, 113¾@ 113⅝; do '68, 113¾@113⅝; 10-40s do, 108@108¾; currency 6s 112¾@112¾; new 5 per cts, 107¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 71¾; Adams Express, 95; Fargo Express, none; United States Express, 82¼; Pacific Mail, 70½; New York Central, 98¼; Erie, 48¾; Harlem, 114; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 89¼; Union Pacific, 36¼; Illinois Central, 132½; St. Paul, 59¼; do preferred, 76; Rock Island, 110¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89½; Northwestern & Chicago, 73; do preferred, 89¾; Fort Wayne, 95½; Chicago & Alton, 112; Toledo & Wabash, 35¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 43¾.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No. 2 white Wabash $1,75; No. 3 do $1,65; No. 1 red $1,55; No. 3 do $1,37. Corn active and a shade higher; high mixed 46¾@46c; low mixed 45¾@46c; no grade 45c. Oats firm and a shade higher; No. 2 29c; Michigan 32¾c; old 38c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY September 5, 1872.

ASHES.—Soda Ash is still quoted at 4¾@5c etc. for common; 6@6¼ for refined, and 5 cents for Nitrate. Pots, 10; Pearls, 11@11¼.

ALE.—Following are the quotations for leading brands: India Ale, per bbl, $11,00; per hlf bbl, $5,50. XX Ale per bbl, $10,00; per hlf bbl, $5,00; X Ale, per bbl, $9; per hlf bbl, $4,50; Porter, per bbl, $11,00; per hlf bbl, $5,50; do, per bbl, $10,00; per hlf bbl, $5,00; barrels, $3 in addition; hlf bbl, $2,50 addition.

BEANS.—$2,50@3 per bushel.

BUTTER.—There is a steady demand for the better grades, and prime to choice may be quoted at 20@22 cents, with some few sales of fancy reported at 23. Common and medium is in good supply and dull.

BROOM CORN.—There is rather more doing but there is no change to make in quotations, 4½ to 7 cents per lb., as to quality.

CEMENT.—Louisville Cement, $2 to $2,50 per bbl; Rosendale, $4 to $4,25; French's Calcined Plaster, $4@4,50; Land Plaster, $2,50@3. Pittsburg Lime, $1,75@$2.

CARBON OIL.—Unchanged; 19½@20 cts. by the car load, and 1@2 cts. additional for smaller lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$5,50 per case.

CHEESE.—Coming in firm and somewhat excited, and we advance our quotations another half cent as follows: Dairy, 12½@13; Factory, 13½@14; Goshen, 14½@15. We are cognizant of a sale of 200 boxes for future delivery at 15, sweetzer, 17 cents.

COUNTRY LARD.—Is in rather better demand, and we advance quotations to 8@9 cents, as to quality.

EGGS.—In steady demand, and prices are still tending upward; we now quote at 21@23 cents.

FRUITS.—Apples scarce, and there is some inquiry and prices are a shade better; we now quote at $1@2 per bbl., as to quality. Peaches, rather firmer in consequence of diminished receipts, but prices are not quotably higher, $1,50 @2,50 per box. Plums, $1@6 per bushel. Grapes, 5@6 cents per lb. Watermelons, very dull owing to the cool weather, and prices are weak and nothing now quoted at $10@20 per 100, as to size and quality.

FLOUR.—Is firm with a continued good local trade, and some dealers have advanced choice winter wheat 25 cents per bbl. Spring wheat grades are unchanged at $7,50@8 for Wisconsin's; $8,25 for choice Minnesota's; $8,50 for good, new, red winter wheat, and $8,75 for choice old. Liverpool was reported quiet yesterday, but now higher, the same day, was quoted firm. Rye Flour, $5,50.

GRAIN.—There is, as might be expected, a stronger feeling in regard to Wheat, under the influence of advices from other points, but the demand in our market is scarcely as brisk as it was ten days ago and hence, there is no quotable advance; we continue to quote at $1,60@1,65 for fair to good red and $1,70@1,75 for prime to choice do. The country is, for some cause or other, are not buying as freely as they did last week, while the city mills are pretty well stocked; hence, as already intimated, while the market is firmer, it is not active. New oats may be quoted at 37 to 40 cts. as to quality. Old oats in fair demand and prices are quoted at 40 to 42 to 43. Shelled corn is still reported quiet and unchanged at 58 cts. Rye is quiet and nominal at 80 to 85. The receipts of barley are quite large, but it is all from Canada, and as the crop in Penna and Ohio was small in yield and poor in point of quality, our brewers and maltsters will have to look to the west for supplies. Good (western) spring may be quoted at 85 to 90 cts.—we hear it stated that one of our leading brewer firms have contracted for about 100,000 bushels at Chicago, at an average of 60 cts. per bushel, which is considered equivalent to about 90 cts. here; there has been nothing done in fall barley as yet; we are cognizant of an offer to sell 10,000 bushels of Ohio at 97 cts., with no bid. The general impression among well informed operators is that No. 1 barley will not rule any lower this year, but that on the contrary it will go higher.

GROCERIES.—Sugars are fairly active and strong though there is no quotable change in prices, in our market. Coffee continues weak and dull though unchanged. Late Rio advices intimate that the bulk of the shipments are ordinary coffees, the prime not being obtainable, and it is thought, therefore, that there will not be any surplus of this particular kind for distribution, and that if there should be a further decline; prime will not sympathize. However, there is no disguising the fact that the general situation is unfavorable for those who have been operating with large prices in view. The stock, in first hands, as made up by Wm. Scott & Sons, is 126,529 bags.

SUGARS.—Granulated 13¾; Crushed 13¾; Powdered 13¾; "A" Coffee, 12; B, 11¾; Extra C syrups, 65; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 25.

RICE.—Carolina, 9¾@10¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8; Patna, 8 to 8¾.

COFFEE.—Fancy, 24½; prime, 23½, good, 22½; fair, 22; roasted, 25.

SYRUPS.—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice 11¾; Circle C, 11¾; Chespeake Ex C 11¾; Knights, Ex C, 10¾; C, Yellow, 9¾.

HAY.—Baled is quoted, on track and wharf, at $27 to $32 per ton, according to quality and demand.

LARD OIL.—No. 1 Extra is still quoted at 73 to 75 cts in a jobbing way.

PROVISIONS.—Quiet and lower; we now quote at $2,50@3,00 per bbl.

POULTRY.—Sales of spring chickens at 45 to 55 cts per pair, as to size.

POTATOES.—Still quoted at $1,50@2 per bbl sacks, unchanged at $6@7 per bbl with a steady demand and regular sales at quotations.

PROVISIONS.—Plain Shoulders, 8¾c; Sugar cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 14c. Rib Sides, 11; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾; Clear Sides, 12c; Sugar Cured Hams, 17½c; Dried Beef, 20c; Lard, in tierces, 10¼c; half bbls, 10¾c; pails, 11¾c. Mess Pork, $16,00.

SEEDS.—Timothy Seed is still quoted at $3¾ @4 per bushel, and Flax Seed at $1,75@1,80.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8¾.

WHISKY.—Highwines unchanged at 95@96 cts. in a jobbing way.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 5, 1872.

Crude continues quiet and if anything weaker —sales reported to-day at a slight decline, as compared with yesterday, as follows: 6 cars at Parker at $3,27½; 1,000 do, at $3,30, and 1,000 at Foster, at $3,30. Refined firm but quiet; september quoted at 23¾, against 23 yesterday. No quotations for futures; no disposition to sell ahead. Oil Barrels unchanged at $1,75@1,85 country and city.

The shipment of refined to Baltimore via the Connelsville Railroad during the past nine days foot up 2,599 barrels—all shipped by the Central Refining Company.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Central Ref Co., 106 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 200 bbls to Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 260 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lombard, Frew & Co., 647 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 563 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 721 bbls to Tack Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....2797

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Peerless O W, acct. F. P Miller	462
American O W, acct. T. P. Miller	296
B. Eisher O W acct. T. P. Miller	78
Radiator O W, acct. R. King	74
Vesta O W, acct. H. McKelvey	80
Petrolite O W, acct. Hutchinson & B.	160
Citizens' O W acct. Tack & C.	924
Standard O W, acct. H. Bushnell	174
Brilliant O W, acct. J. Bushnell	160
Model O W, acct. J Bushnell	222
Riverside O W, acct. Hutchinson & B.	74
Fairview O. W. acct. T. King	598
Total	3260

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Nimick & Co	9	Caughey & H	3
Jones & L	1	Robinson R & Co	1
Brown & Co	1	Atlas Work	1
Reese G & Co	2		
Total			25

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. Moorhead	1	J W Porter	4
Mallo & B	1	Wharton Bro & Co	1
J. Wood & Co	3	Nimick & Co	4
Caughey & H	7	Dilworth P & Co	1
Total			23

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Moorhead & Co	6	Lucy Furnance	12
Nimick & Co	6	Nimick & Co	5
Total			29

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight P & Co	6	Brady's Bend I Co	1
Brown & Co	1	W. Clarke & Co	1
Anderson & W	1		
Total			10

WEST PENN R. R.

Isabella Furnace	89	Graff B & Co	2
Total			91

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.

Nimick & Co			1

Wool Markets.

PHILADELPHIA.—There is very little doing, and prices are unsettled; about 80,000 lbs. sold within the following quotations; Pennsylvania and Ohio—Super Saxony fleece 70@72c; full-blood merino 65@68c; three-quarter-blood merino 63@ 65c; half-blood merino 62@65c; common and quarter-blood 60@65c; common fleece 55@60c; tub-washed 65@70c; unwashed 42@45c; New York and Michigan—Super Saxony fleece 65@ 68c; full-blood merino fleece 63@66c; three-quarter-blood merino fleece 62@65c; half-blood fleece 62@64c; common and quarter-blood fleece 60@ 62c; common fleeces 56@58c. Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa—Super Saxony fleece 63@67c; full-blood merino fleece 63@65c; three-quarter-blood fleece 62@64c; half-blood fleece 58@60c; common and quarter-blood 56@58c; common fleeces 55@56c. Domestic Pulled—City merino 55@60c; city No. 1 54@58c; lambs' 53@57; short merino 47@50c. Combing and Delaine—Washed fleece 73@78c; unwashed 57@60. Canada fleeces 77@ 80. Tub-washed—Choice, selected, 68@72c; well-washed 67@70c; fair ordinary 63@66c; low or inferior 60@62c.

NEW YORK.—There is no material change to note in the market. The general tone is one of unusual dullness, both in Foreign and Domestic Wools. The sales of the former are 2,000 lbs. secured Mestiza at $1; 18,000 lbs. East India, 40 cents; and 46 bales Cape, 38 to 41. The Domestic clip comes forward slowly, and the offerings are as yet but moderate, though ample to meet all requirements. Prices are somewhat more settled, but buyers still show no anxiety to purchase beyond what their actual exigencies require. Pulled Wools have been in full supply, but with a light demand, prices are scarcely as strong as some time since. Texan are in fair stock, and demand moderate. California is very dull, and the stock is large. The sales are 13,000 lbs. Western and Ohio fleece at 72 cents; 5,000 lbs. Medium, 64; 17 bales spring California, $5; 2,800 lbs. Texas, 37; 6 bags tub washed, 62½; 20,000 lbs. Texas, 35 bags super pulled, and 20,000 lbs. Combing Delaine on private terms. —*Commercial List.*

New York Iron Market.

The best brands of Scotch Pig are held with increased firmness. Later advices by cable report a further advance on the other side, of Gartsherrie to 160s., and Eglinton to 140s., which has the tendency to stiffen prices here, and to make holders less inclined than ever to accept present ruling rates. We quote the market at $51@51,50 for Eglinton, and $54,50@55 for Glengarnock. The present stock of Coltness is held above present rates. We note sales of 100 tons Eglinton, 200 do Govan, and 200 do Monkland on terms not made public, the latter at full figures. American continues very firm, and any obtainable lots are quickly disposed of at very full rates, some No. 1 Lehigh, the quantity we did not learn, sold at $56; 200 tons No. 1 Poughkeepsie, $54; and 400 do White Forge, $42,50, laid down here. Rails are quiet at $70 for New English, and $49@51 for Old, both gold, without sales. New American are quiet at $85@90 currency at the mills in Pennsylvania.—*Commercial List.*

Philadelphia Iron Market.

Mr. Edward Samuels' circular of the condition of the iron market reports no change in prices for the past week. American No. 1 foundry pig at furnace is quoted firm at $52@53; No. 2 do. do. at $49@51; No. 3 forge do. a $47@48, and No. 4 white and mottled do. at $42@44. Scotch pig, cargo lots, for shipment, at $54@55; old rails, D. H., for shipment here, $55@56; do. do. on the spot and for arrival, $52@53, gold. No. 1 wrought scrap, (ex. ship) $50@53, currency; do. do. for shipment here $57,50@59, currency. American refined bars, mill price, 5 cents, do common at 4¾@4¾, currency; rails at mill, 5¾@90, and English rails (ex. ship New York) 75@76c, gold. Old rails and wrought scrap are both offered at lower figures than quotations, but new importations could not be laid in at prices named. The English market for all grades of raw and manufactured iron is still advancing under the pressure of large American and continental orders.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, September 5.—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92¾@92¾; 5-20s of '62, 93¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 88; new 5s, 89¾; Erie 39¾. The bullion in the bank of England has increased £50,000.

PARIS, September 5.—Rentes 55f 50c.

LIVERPOOL, September 5.—Cotton steady; middling upland 12¼; Orleans 12½d; sales 18,000 bales, including 5,000 for export and speculation. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Red winter 12s 9d. Flour 30s. Corn 28s. 6d@28s. Total stock of wheat at this port, 192,000 quarters; corn 231,000; flour: 27,000 sacks, and 24,000 barrels. Pork 81s. Cheese 59s 6d. Petroleum spirit 1s.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 5.—The late activity in the general market continues with unabated vigor, and all classes of dealers are apparently under a full tide of business. The leading styles of cotton fabrics show a tendency to advance. Brown shirtings and sheetings continue in good demand for all grades at current quotations. Prints are strong, with an upward tendency. Cotton drills are in limited demand at current rates. Cotton flannels are still improving in demand, and the market is fairly active at quotations. Wool flannels are active, and desirable makes are readily placed at asking rates. Ticks, stripes and checks are in fair request at current rates. Cloths and overcoatings of popular makes are moving more freely, and fancy cassimeres of desirable patterns and textures are in demand, while low and medium grades and satinets and Kentucky jeans, with but few exceptions, are comparatively neglected. Blankets keep well sold up in popular makes. In the New York foreign dry goods market, the average of the day's business has been large, and prices generally firm. Silks and dress goods are in request.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, September 5.—The number of beeves received yesterday and to-day was 4,850, making 10,000 thus far this week, against 11,000 last week. This is the biggest run yet, and the market weakens; prices are ½@¾c lower, and it is difficult to sell out many Texans at 7½@ 9½c; a few fat to natives, 10@11c, mostly at 12@13½c; 16 cars fat Kentucky, strong 8 cent, 12½@11c; 7 cars fine Ohio 8½ cwt., 11c; 4 cars thin Indiana 6¼ cwt., 11c; 9 cars Texans 8½ cwt., 7¾@8c; 19 cars Texans 8½ cwt., 8@ 9c; 3 cars poor Indiana 6 cwt., 10@10½c. There were 8,000 sheep and lambs received today; largely lambs; total since Saturday, 20,600, against 15,000 last week. There is no change in sheep; prime lots in demand at 7@7¼c; poor sell at 6c; but bard culls at 3@4c; extra shorn wag lambs, 51 lbs, 6¾c; lot 50 lb Ohio 8½c; car 78 lb State 9½c, and car 72 lbs 10c; car 71 lbs Ohio sheep 6¼c. Hogs: receipts to-day 35 cars, making 28,000 thus far this week, against 26,000 last week; live 5¾@5¾c; dressed 7½@ 8c; dressed closes at 6¾@6¾c for heavy and medium, and 7@7¼c for pigs.

BUFFALO.—Cattle: receipts to-day 1,275, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,450, or 582 cars, against 200 cars last week; market dull and slow this morning; good cattle ¼c to ½c off; common ½c; unfavorable news from the East, together with a scarcity of good stock in the yards, make buyers shy of operating; all good stock disposed of; sales 63 Illinois steers, 1,295 lbs, at $7,60; 19 Missouri steers, 967 lbs, at $4,12½; 60 Michigan, 903 to 1,075 lbs, at $4@4,12½; 60 Canada, 1,010 to 1,400 lbs, at $4,50@4,80; 36 Ohio, 1,138 to 1,246, $5,50@5,75; 37 Cherokees, 1,098 lbs, at $6,30; 98 Indiana, 1,227 lbs, at $6,30; 72 Iowa, 1,117 lbs, at $6,12½. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 6,400, making total for week 17,800, against 11,600 last week. Market slow at yesterday's prices; Canada lambs ranged from $5,50@7,25; Canada sheep $4@5,00; western $5@ 6 according to quality; sales: 1,610 Michigan sheep, 74 to 86 lbs, $5,37½@6,12½; 208 Ohio, 86 do, $5,75; 329 Canada lambs, 62 to 68 do, $6,75@7,00. Hogs: receipts to-day 2,000, making the total supply for the week thus far 17,000, against 14,900 last week; market dull; good stock 50 $5,25; common $4,50@5,75; sales: 268 Ohios, 206 to 264 lbs, 4.87½@5,25; 94 State, 210 to 284 do, $5@5,20.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 5.—Cotton in moderate request; middling uplands 22¼c. Flour less active; common to good extra $7,10@7,40; white wheat western extra $8,25@8,50; extra Ohio $7,25@8,50; St. Louis $7,50@10,00. Rye flour firmer at $4,20@5,15. Whisky dull and lower; 92½c. Wheat less active; a shade easier; an advance in freight stops the export demand; No. 2 and No. 3 spring mixed 94,74@$1,60; winter red western $1,58@1,61; amber $1,75. Rye firm; western in store 75c. Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn a shade lower and moderate export demand; steamer western mixed 61c; sail do 64¾@65c; yellow 65½@66c. Oats a trifle better; western 44@45c; state 46@ 48c; new 38@43c. Eggs steady; western 24c. Hay quiet; shipping 95c@$1,05. Coffee quiet; Rio 19¾@17¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; Cuba 9¾@9¾c. Molasses steady. Rice in fair request; afloat 9¼c. Petroleum: crude 12¾c; refined 24c. Turpentine firm at 35@35½c. Pork: mess $14,50@14,75. Beef quiet; mess $6@7; hams quiet at $25@32. Cut Meats steady; hams 11@ 14c; shoulders 7c. Middles firmer; long clear 9c. Lard a shade easier; No 1 to prime steam, new, 8¾@9¼c; old 8¾c; kettle 9¼c. Butter steady; western 10@16c. Cheese 12@13¾c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., September 5.—Flour in fair demand and advancing; $5,25@6,25. Wheat: demand good at fall prices; red $1,50@1,55; white $1,60@1,70. Corn steady and in moderate demand; 49@50c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; old 75@76c; new 65@67c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; old 35@36c; new 29@30c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Oils firm. Eggs: demand good at full prices, 20c. Butter: demand fair and prices advanced to 20@22c. Cheese: demand good at full prices, 14½@15c. Pork dull and nominal at $13,50@13,75. Lard: demand light and holders firm; kettle 9c; summer 8¾c. Bulk meats: demand light; holders firm; no round lots offered; 6¾@6¾c. Bacon: demand light; holders firm; stock light out of smoke, except contract lots; jobbing sales at 7¾@10@10½c. Sugar cured hams firm at 15½ @17c for summer and winter. Hogs dull and prices have declined; $4,45@4,60. Whisky: demand good at full prices, 91c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 5.—Flour firm and good shipping enquiry for new, and fair local demand for old. Wheat heavy and lower; $1,17½ for seller September; $1,16¾ for seller October; $1,15¾@1,15¾ seller year: No. 3 $1,15; rejected nominally at $1,00. Corn lower and closing quiet; 37¾c cash; 38¾c seller last half; 39¾c seller October; rejected 36c, steady. Oats quiet and easier; 24½@25c cash; 25@26c seller for October; rejected 20c. Rye dull and easier; 56@ 56¾c. Barley active and closing steady; 64¾c cash; 61@61¾c seller September, or October; No 3 54½c. Provisions inactive. Pork nominally $14,50. Lard firm and small sales; within 7c. S. C. hams quiet at 13@14½c. Meats dull; shoulders offered at 6¾c; short ribs 9c. Whisky steady and in demand; offerings light; sales at 90c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat 3c lower; No. 2 red winter $1,42. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 35c for new. Petroleum: refined firm but unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

WEST PENN, September 5.—1 car lumber, W Anshutz & Co; 1 do do, J H Morrison; 1 bx bundles, Hillsdale & Lake Shore; 1 do do, 1 pkg produce, J S Clark & Co; 5 do do, J Heisel; 4 bxs butter, 3 bbls eggs, J Boggs; 5 bxs butter; 6 bbls eggs, Campbell & G; 2 pkgs butter, A J Patten; 3 do do, 7 bbls apples, J S Clarke & Co; 6 do da, Dembaugh & P; 18 pcs mouldings, Hoop J & Co; 58 sks nags, McCullough S & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, September 5.—1 car lime, King, Son & Co; 1 car iron, W M Stone; 1 do do, Maloney & S; 1 do oil bbls, Lockhart F & Co; 2 cks cheese, Brown & D; 1 car f clay, Carnegie K & Co; 174 pkgs s pipe, Jarvis & Co; 1 car oats, S B Floyd & Co; 105 bbls pork, Godfrey & Co; lot stone ware, A G Cubbage; 12 bbls g apples, Vangorder & S; 55 do do flour, W Welsh & Co; 11 sks rags, McCandless Son & Co; 139 sks e corn, 6 bbls 2 & 3

HOME NEWS.

"Fail me not Thou."

PITTSBURGH, September 5, 1872.

EDITORS OF GAZETTE:—If "M" who furnished "anonymously" the beautiful lines "Fail Me not Thou," (published in your edition of to-day), intended to claim them as original with him, he committed a most heinous larceny, and added to that crime, the foulest one of wronging the dead. The lines in question are from the pen of the late Nathaniel Parker Willis, and can be found in any printed edition of his poetical works. "Honor to whom honor is due." READER.

Escaped from the Work House.

On the 16th of August James Campbell was arrested as a suspicious character, some burglar's tools having been found in his possession, the Mayor committed him to the Work House for ninety days. On last Wednesday evening as the guard was making his rounds, he noticed what was apparently the body of a man lying in Campbell's cell. Upon investigation, however, it proved to be a suit of clothes stuffed, and Campbell was nowhere to be found. A reward of twenty dollars is offered for his capture, and two officers are now searching for him.

Public Meeting of Citizens.

Saturday evening, September 7th, 1872, at 7 o'clock, at the Third ward school-house on Grant street. All those opposed to the infamous bargain entered into by a large number of our City Councilmen with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to vacate the very important streets of Grant and Washington, and also to purchase property and to build abutments for bridges for the accommodation of that corporation, are requested to assemble and act with promptness before this foul measure is consummated. MANY CITIZENS.

Fatal Railway Collision.

Yesterday morning about three o'clock a collision occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad, at Blairsville, which resulted in the instant death of one man and the serious injury of another. It seems that a train was backing in at Blairs-Intersection, when an east bound freight train came in at full speed, and before the first train could get off the main track the freight train collided with it, demolishing several cars. The engineer of the freight train, Frank McCauley, was almost instantly killed, and his fireman was badly injured. Drs. Lowman and Loulson amputated his arm.

Temperance Meeting.

The Sixth Ward Allegheny Auxiliary Society held their regular monthly meeting on Thursday evening, in the Second Presbyterian church, corner of Market and Franklin streets. Devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Moore. After which addresses were delivered by Rev. A. J. Bonsall, Rev. Moore, Rev. Hudson and Professor William Johnson. This meeting, in all respects, was a good one, and the society is increasing rapidly in good and earnest workers, upwards of thirty signing the pledge. The meeting adjourned with the benediction by the Rev. Hudson.

Collections in the Twenty-Second District.

The following is an abstract of collections in the 22d District, Pennsylvania, for the month of August, 1872:

Total collections on spirits	$18,373 21
" " " tobacco	24,570 11
" " " fermented liquors	14,777 84
Total collections on Banks and Bankers	7,729 88
Total collections on gas	4,181 09
" " " income	4,256 54
" " " not otherwise provided for	197 13
Total collected on penalties, &c.	1,274 11
Grand total	$75,660 91

Amusements.

THE Fifth Avenue Opera House will open the season to-morrow with a grand matinee and evening performance.

THE large attendance still continues at the American Theatre. Indeed the last two week's receipts at this house are larger than has been at any place of amusement in this city for years. This comes from having first-class stars. Mr. Almes always aims at giving you your money's worth.

THE Anatomical Museum now open in Turner Hall is something entirely new here. Dr. Kahn has spent thousands of dollars in getting it up, and it is pronounced by the press in the East as very worthy of a visit to it. All the wonderful freaks of nature can be seen there. After a visit, no intelject, however profound, can fail to be enlightened and elevated; and no mind, be it ever so meagre and limited, can go away without realizing that "we are fearfully and wonderfully made."

The Proposed Railway.

At a meeting of the residents along the line of the proposed railroad from Allegheny to Harmony held at the hotel of George Warren, in Marshall township, Allegheny county, Wednesday, September 4, 1872, Capt. John Rogers, of Ross township, Allegheny county, was called to the chair, Edward Kaylor, of Pittsburgh; Robert Swan, of Ross township, Adam Endres, of Jackson township, Butler county, George Beam, of Harmony and Freeborn Summers, of Zelienople, appointed Vice Presidents. Amos Lusk, of Zelienople, and C. Alfred Fleeger, of Harmony, Secretaries. The report of the Engineer, F. W. Smith, Esq., was read by the chairman and accepted. The sum of thirty-four thousand one hundred dollars was pledged by a few of those present for the undertaking. A committee of three persons in Allegheny county, and as many from Butler county were appointed to select others to act as commissioners to solicit stock Subscriptions. The committee is as follows: For Allegheny county—Edward Kaylor, Robert Swan, John Rogers; for Butler county—Alfred Pearce, Adam Endres, Amos Lusk.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Secretaries furnish copies of these proceedings to the Pittsburgh prpers.

AMOS LUSK, Secretary.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

The Guardians of the Poor of the City of Pittsburgh held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon.

The following members were present: Messrs. Arthurs, Fitzsimmons, Hartley, Moorhead, Rowley, Shaw, Smythe, Torrence and President Kincaide.

Secretary Fortune read the minutes of the last meeting which were approved.

Mr. Fitzsimmons, from the committe having in charge the settlement of the account with the County Home authorities reported progress. Committee continued.

A communication was read from the solicitor of the Board, stating that the cases recently committed to Court, and which involved a distinct to the Guardians of the Poor, had settlements in Pittsburgh, and had been properly committed. Received and filed.

Dr. Benham, physician in the First district, reported sixty visits paid during August; twenty-six patients attended.

Dr. A. A. E. McCandless, physician in the Second district, reported sixty-five visits paid during the month of August, and twenty-three patients attended.

Dr. J. Ward, physician at the farm, reported four births and six deaths during the month. The deaths were: Cynthia Johnston (colored), aged eighty-four, old age; Mary A. Kinney, thirty consumption; Patrick Murphy, eighty, old age; Mary McMullen, eighty-two, old age; Henry Goodall, infant, inflammation of the metlus; Jacob F. Barrit, sixty-two, paralysis.

Superintendent Chess reported one hundred and thirty-one males, and one hundred females, at the farm on the 1st of September, a net increase for the month of ten persons.

The several reports were received and filed.

On motion adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—BEFORE JUDGE COLLIER.

In the case of Isaac Schomolze, of Ormsby, and officer Joseph McCoy, charged with feloniously assault and battery, which was reported yesterday, the defendants were required to pay two-thirds of the costs, and the prosecutor, Felix Rosigers, one-third.

F. McDonald, of the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, was tried on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday. The jury found a verdict of guilty, but directed the costs to be paid by defendant.

A nolle pros was entered in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Frank Grebstan charged with surety, upon payment of costs by defendant.

Christopher Jeckel was placed on trial on a charge of assault and battery, James P. Barker prosecutor. The case is still on trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

In this Court yesterday, final orders were granted in the following applications for charters: Bloomfield Building and Loan Association; First African M. E. Church, Pittsburgh; National Literary Association.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

A petition has been presented in this Court by the assignee of H. B. Haversteck, of Erie, a bankrupt, asking for an attachment for John Dutley, of the same county, for contempt. Dutley, it appears, bid upon 139 96 acres of land in Illinois belonging to the bankrupt, but afterwards refused to pay over the amount of the same to the assignee. An order of Court was then issued directing him to make immediate payment of the amount claimed. A copy of this order was duly served upon him, but as he still refused to obey, the attachment for contempt was asked for. The motion was granted by Judge McCandless, and the attachment was issued. It is rather a dangerous business to disobey the mandates of the Court, and it is probable the defendant will fully realize this fact.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Trial set for Friday.

Commonwealth vs.	
David Watkins,	John Bohm.
Robert Smith, 2 cases.	Daniel Crosoley et al.
Wm. Pearce, 2 cases.	B. Hilderbrand et al.
John Pearce.	Wm. Hatch.
Magdalena Kretter.	Charles Grier.
Michael Coulon.	John Burgun et al.
T. Fetherston.	John Griffin.
Wm. Young.	Frank Bausran.
John Irwin.	Alex. Irwin.

Sale of the Dilworth Property.

The sale of Mr. Wm. Dilworth, Jr.'s property on the New Brighton Road, was, on account of the rain yesterday, postponed until Saturday (to-morrow) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. Intending buyers of acre lots who can make it convenient to be present at that time will certainly be suited.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

MR. BUCKALEW'S PIECE.

The Democratic Gathering Last Night.—A Gubernatorial Candidate at the Academy of Music.—Vain Efforts at Enthusiasm.—A Dull and spiritless Meeting.—The Old Chargs Revamped.—The Great Argumentative Orator Disappoints His Friends.—Democratic Disgust at a Graud Failure.

Last evening was the time set apart by the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew for his appearance among his few deluded followers in this section, and as the occasion when he should speak his "piece"—a piece of which his friends entertained the greatest expectation. From the moment of the announcement, the local leaders were excited, and labored with a zeal that was worthy of a greater success than was their reward, to make the occasion one of the great strokes of the campaign. It was generally expected that this rally would be a respectable one in point of numbers at least—that was anticipating a great deal—and with this impression upon his mind, a reporter of the GAZETTE happening in the vicinity at the time, was not surprised to find about a hundred men, carrying umbrellas, standing around the door of the Academy of Music, about the time the meeting ought to have been commenced. Seeing no way of getting through this "great concourse" into the hall—although the stairs beyond the crowd were kept clear by policemen—our representative availed himself of a knowledge of the building, and by labyrinthian meanderings at length found himself inside, not to find a crowded house as had been anticipated, but about half a dozen of his colleagues, who had grouped themselves about a table on the stage, and were demurely awaiting the turn of events A few inquiries revealed the fact that the "throngs" were kept in waiting on the outside until the arrival of the orator of the evening, who, it was understood, was meanderiag through the streets of the city, under the insane guidance of a few wild torch-bearers by courtesy denominated a "procession."

A TIRED CROWD.

The interim however became too tedious for the crowd and as a sort of compromise the doors to the two upper galleries were thrown open and the waiting ones stepped in out of the rain, gradually filing in until all the seats in the galleries were taken. In this way the upper tiers were filled long before the arrival of the speaker and his delegation. The crowd thus having amused itself at intervals by humming favorite ditties and indulging in other eccentricities—anything to pass away the time. About half past eight o'clock the monotony of affairs was temporarily broken by the arrival of the Hon. Thomas M. Marshall who made his appearance on the stage, flanked on either sied by stalwart Democrats, and brought up in the rear by a similar support. The occupants of the gallery, anxious for anything, demonstrated their feelings by loud calls for "Marshall," but the gentleman quickly disappeared from view. The boys having thus once been started, amused themselves by varying their calls, sometimes for "Marshall, sometimes for "Moore," again for Buckalew and betimes for Hartranft, but none of the gentlemen called upon seemed desirous of responding.

BUCKALEW AT LAST.

About a quarter to nine o'clock the sound of music heard, and the doors of the parquette and dress circle were thrown open. The house crowded in until all the seats were taken, but the aisles were not used, and the hall was by no means crowded. Following the band came a few torch bearers, representatives of the Democratic clubs, and in their rear followed Mr. Buckalew, that patron saint Hon. Montgomery Blair, General Samuel McKelvey, Hon. Wm. Hartley, Democratic candidate for Auditor General, General Kaulfbals, and several others of lesser note. On the appearance of this delegation, Brother Moore, who was on the stage, winked to the "claequers," and there was forthwith a round of applause. The demonstration soon subsided, however, and in silence the gentlemen took their seats upon the platform.

Mr. Moore then, by virtue of his chairmanship of the County Democratic Committee, assumed the reins, neglecting, however, to announce publicly, as he was known privately, that the Hon. Mr. Marshall had refused to assume that honor, as "she didn't think it proper for him to preside over a Democratic meeting." Mr. Moore announced the usual list of officers, and then winked to the "claequers," who came in with a round of applause. He then fulsomely introduced the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, and Mr. Buckalaw, who was received with some show of enthusiasm as he came forward.

HE BEGINS HIS SPEECH.

He began his address by a statement to the effect that the affairs of the State Government at present were both satisfactory, and reviewed, in a loose way and vaguely general terms, the old charges which the Democratic press had furnished him with. It was supposed that he purposed launching into the political fallacialties of General Hartranft. On conclusion a vote of thanks was returned to Mr. Bigham.

The committee appointed by Marching Club reported that Hartranft's Bachelor, Captain of the Heath Zouaves, had accepted the position of Captain of the club.

On motion of Henry M. Long, the question of uniforms was referred back to Marching Club.

The pleasant part of the evening was then deferred until the conclusion of the meeting, when Henry M. Long, Esq., on behalf of Mr. R. Munson Purcell, presented the club with a handsome flag, on which is painted "Grant and Wilson." The flag is nine feet long and four and one-half feet wide. It was received by the President, Christian Yeager.

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Seventh Ward, Allegheny Republicans.

At a meeting of the Seventh Ward, Allegheny, Grant, Wilson and Hartranft club, the following officers were elected:

Captain, Adam Stork; First Lieutenant, C. Reinkauff; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Kentscher, They will turn out for the first time on the occasion of the meeting at Lutz and Walz, corner of Chestnut street and Spring garden avenue, on Saturday (to-morrow) evening. One hundred uniforms have been received.

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ANOTHER OIL FAILURE.

A Titusville and Parkers' Oil Firm gone By the Board.

The failure of the McPherson brothers of Titusville and Parkers' has been announced. They have been large operators in that vicinity, but of late have devoted most of their energies to developing territory in the vicinity of Parkers' Landing. Their liabilities are supposed to be heavy. A meeting of their creditors was held at Parkers' a few days ago.

Yesterday Messrs. Messingers & Backers, doing business at Parkers' filed a petition in the United States District Court, asking that the Messrs. McPherson Bros. be adjusticated bankrupts. They allege that the firm is indebted to them to the amount of over $7,000, in shape of promissory notes. They also allege that the firm have committed several acts of bankruptcy in transferring leases of oil wells and confessing judgment in favor of certain creditors, with a view of giving them undue preference over others. The petitioners also asked for an injunction restraining execution creditors from disposting of the property of the alleged bankrupts. The usual order to show cause was granted in the case, and a restraining order was also issued.

Another Great Sale of the Allegheny City Poor Farm Lots.

The Allegheny Councils have authorized the Directors of the Poor to sell the balance of the Poor Farm property at Millvale borough. In pursuance thereof, the directors have fixed upon Thursday next, the 12th inst., for the sale of about 150 lots, varying in size from 24 by 130 to 8 acres. As these Poor Farm sales have always created a great furore among lot buyers, we anticipate an intense excitement on the forthcoming occasion, seeing that the sales are drawing to a close. Great advances have taken place in the value of property in Millvale borough since the city opened up its property to the public. Still greater advances may justly be anticipated in view of the growth and substantial improvement of the place. Plans may be had on application to the auctioneer, Mr. A. Leggate, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

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D&wtf P. O. box 210, Rome, New York.

Removal.

We notice our friend, C. H. Love, the well-know Real Estate dealer, has removed his quarters to No. 121 Fourth avenue.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Second Ward, Allegheny.

Last evening the Republicans of the Second ward, Allegheny, held a second meeting at the school house, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the marching corps and instituting measures for an actice prosecution of the campaign. There was a very large attendance, and the meeting was unanimously pronoun ced one of the best meetings of the character that has ever been held in the ward, showing that the Republicans in that section are fully aroused, and that they will do their whole duty in October and November.

The meeting was presided over by the Chairman of the ward club, W. P. Price, Esq., with Mr. D. C. Huitz, Secretary.

After some preliminary business had been disposed of, the Chairman introduced

MR. R. J. POWERS,

who made a stirring and eloquent address of an hour in length. Mr. Powers was exceedingly happy in his remarks, and elicited frequent and enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Alfred Slack, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, presented their report which was received and adopted. It was as follows:

Finance Committee—Wm. Chambers, Chairman; George Bothwell, George Hutchinson, David Macferron, John Brown, Jr., Alexander Leggate, H. M. Dunlap, Chas. W. Cooper, Wm. Walker, Wm. W. Ackley, Geo. D. Riddle, John Scott, James Craig, Henderson E. Davis, Samuel Wood, Captain James Wilson, Rev. Jos. King, James Reed, Geo. K. Gamble, Jonathan Gallagher and Benjamin Oppenheimer.

[This committee will meet to-night at No. 29 Montgomery avenue.]

Executive Committee—Alfred Slack, Captain Ed. S. Wright, A. B. Hay, Samuel Parker, C. W. Benney, Robert Pattern, Isaac Rigby, C. D. Arnesthal and Major Wm. M. Porter.

[To meet on the evening of the 10th, at the school-house.]

Districting Ward—W. P. Price, Wm. Chambers, George D. Riddle, S. D. Hedger, Alfred Slack, R. Dilworth, W. Rigby, W. W. Ackley, John Taggart and Ross W. Drum.

[To meet on 7th inst. at the Central club-rooms, at 7½ o'clock.]

Speakers and Music—William Stuart, chairman; Ross W. Drum, Harry Horner, W. B. Slack, Capt. J. W. Baker, Capt. J. D. Johnston, Col. John Glenn, David Denuison and Capt. W. P. Herbert.

[Meeting Saturday, 7th inst., at 212 Arch street.]

Naturalization—Joseph Sprague, Chairman; Zacharia Gillespi, Henry Rarling, Robert Taggart, Henry Sutmeyer, William Klages, Robert Dickson, Samuel D. Hedger, H. F. Nelson, Jas. E. Strickler and Theo. Myler.

Officers of Marching Club—Captain, James E. Crow, First Lieutenant, John P. McHendry, Second Lieutenant, Wm. Graham.

Hall or Wigwam—David Nichol, James E. Crow, Wm. Burgoyne, Alex. Gray, Robert Ferguson, Wm. Murdock, Chas. Jeffries, Wm. Somerville, David Ewing, John Pryor, L. H. Eaton, and S. D. Sholes.

[Meeting, 32 and 34 Ohio street, Saturday, 7th inst., at 7½ P. M.]

The Allegheny Glee Club was then introduced and favored the audience with several humorous and stirring campaign songs.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Powers and the Glee Club for their services.

The Executive Committee was instructed to order one hundred and fifty uniforms and equipments for the marching club.

The Committee on Music was instructed to procure a band for the parade on the seventeenth.

The captain of the marching club was then called on for a speech and responded briefly but to the satisfaction of his auditors who were not sparing in their cheers.

Adjourned

First Ward, Allegheny, Grant and Wilson Club

Met last evening, in Quincy Hall, Christian Yeager in the chair, George Irwin Secretary. Mr. Henry M. Long, from Executive Committee, reported that the Marching Club was organized on Tuesday evening, by unanimously electing Merritt Batchelor, Captain. Several members of the Finance Committee reported that they had met with decided success in soliciting funds to defray the expenses of the club.

Hon. T. J. Bigham being present, was called upon to address the meeting, which he did in his usual pithy and humorous style. He reviewed the course of Mr. Buckalew during his term in the United States Senate, and House of Representatives of this State, and concluded by paying a fitting tribute to the political qualifications of General Hartranft. On conclusion a vote of thanks was returned to Mr. Bigham.

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A PITTSBURGH ATTRACTION.

Opening of Bernd's New Millinery Sales-rooms—Elegant New Quarters—Perfect Arrangements for Patrons—Finest Sales-rooms in the City—A Word as to His Stock.

It is always a pleasure for us to record the success of any of our business men, not only because of the admiration which cannot but be felt for the pluck and enterprise which must be put forth to succeed, but also for the solid evidence that success gives of the fact that our city affords abundant opportunities for those who would secure the prizes of fortune. There are many merchants among us whose successes have signally illustrated this fact, and of which we have heretofore made record; but none are more worthy of note than the gentleman whom we add to the list this morning—Mr. J. D. Bernd—one of our most widely known and esteemed merchants, whose business career, though comparatively brief in our community, has been attended with remarkable, but well-merited success.

It is now about a decade of years since Mr. Bernd, in an unostentatious way embarked in the wholesale millinery trade hoping to establish a business in that special department that would remunerate him for the time and toil and capital, employed in its pursuit. The first year's aggregate results were not remarkable—showing a trade of less than $20,000—but, the experience gained convinced the merchant that he had not unwisely chosen his field. At the close of the second year his trade showed a decided increase and he was compelled to look about for greater facilities, which resulted in his locating above the Dry Goods House of Mr. Paul H. Hacke, corner of Fifth Avenue and Market street, where he has since been found. With a good location, and bringing to bear in the prosecution of his enterprise, business tact, prudence, and perseverance, a spirit of enterprise, without recklessness, and strict integrity in all his dealings, it is not to be wondered at that prosperity marked his course and that each year exhibited gratifying progress until his sales footed up last year over a quarter of a million dollars

Such was the magnitude of his business at the close of last year; and Mr. Bernd found another step forward necessary—his old accommodations being entirely insufficient for the comfortable transaction of the business. At this juncture happily he was aided by the enterprising spirit of Mr. Hacke, who finding his own store room too small, purchased that adjoining and set the artizans at work to remodel the consolidated buildings. This work went on with vigor for several months, during which a complete transformation was made in the interior of the two houses. They were thrown into one, the interior refitted and changed, and outside and inside, up stairs and down, altered in such a manner, that the one building as it now stands is in all respects as "good as new." The work has not yet been fully completed but the upper portion was finished within a few days, sufficient to admit of Mr. Bernd taking possession, and throwing it open yesterday for the first time to public inspection. The day was occupied by the proprietor of the new headquarters in showing his visiting friends around the establishment, and having taken a stroll through ourselves we can join in their unanimous expression that the rooms for the purposes designed have no equals in the city.

Access to the new rooms is had from Fifth avenue, and the visitors has the choice of two methods of reaching the sales-rooms—by a series of several broad flights of stairs, and the other by means of the "elevator," which is one of the most complete arrangements of the kind we have ever seen. The elevator can be run down to a level with the sidewalk, or lower down to ascend, step from the street into a small vestibule and from thence into the car, and are borne upward in a moment to any of the stories above. Parties, and especially ladies, visiting the new house, will fully appreciate this improvement, as it practically brings all the floors on a level—so far as any exertion on their part is concerned.

The headquarters upstairs are divided into three large rooms, running the entire length of the building. The first floor, occupied by Mr. Bernd, is the department designed for the display of ribbons, velvets, plush goods &c., &c. The second floor is devoted to feathers, flowers, and ladies and children's hats and bonnets, and the third floor is used as the receiving and shipping department. Ample conveniences for each floor by means of stairs or by the elevator, which is always ready for work.

The rooms are all calcimined and look as fresh as new, and when gas gives a very bright and attractive appearance to the apartments. The many windows in the Fifth avenue and Market street sides admit of the most perfect ventilation, while the rooms are thoroughly lighted in every part. The ceilings are high and supported by iron columns; all the wood work is painted white, and the floors laid in oak. Scattered around the rooms, on the stands erected for the purpose, are the latest novelties in goods for display, and the patron has not only no difficulty in comparing the different styles, but the perfect illumination of the salesrooms renders inspection of goods by night as easy as by day. The colors and compage the finest shades. This desideratum seems to have been especially aimed at, and has been in a marked manner achieved. In short, nothing has been left undone to make the new headquarters the largest facilities for meeting the wants of a large and increasing trade, and the most captious, we think, after an examination, could make no objection to our high praise.

In passing it may be well to add a word of cord commendation to the artizans who did the work. The Messrs. Chambers, carpenters; J. G. Schlock & Son, painters; Weldon & Kelly, gas fitting; James Lee & Co., plumbing. All and exemplify in their work, however, speaks so well for itself that any further praise might seem supererogatory.

A word as to Mr. Bernd's trade. It is well known that he confines himself exclusively to the wholesale branch of the millinery trade, and having made that a specialty for the last ten years, certainly ought to be capable of supplying the wants of his patrons. We shall not attempt to enumerate the features of his assortment of goods—it will be sufficient for retail dealers to know that he enters his new quarters with a fresh and complete array. With larger facilities than ever before, with the finest salesrooms in the city, with a stock complete in every detail, and with a determination to maintain his reputation for keeping the largest wholesale assortment, and offering the lowest prices to purchasers, we think the advantages it will be strange if he does not find still greater success in the future than has heretofore marked his career.

Birmingham Letter List, Sept 5th.

Anderson Levi	Ford Mary A.	O'Brien Chas
Bowe PJr	Fisher & Snyder	Parke Edgar
Brown Sadie	Graham Eliza	Pollock H L.
Barth F	Grim Philip	Reed Henry
Barry D A	Irwin J	Smithe D E
Bassett Mrs T	Johnston Jas	Smith Jos
Carson (Widow)	Kearnan Bridget	Smith Jas
Curtis Mrs M	Lake J D	Stock J
Chambers Chas	Laker J D	Smith Mos E.
Church Chas E	Lynch Chas W	Stuart Jas
Darling John	Logan W M	Stukam Wm
Dougherty Ellen	Laughlin Hugh	Store Henry
Drain Henry	Lomingood A	Thomas
Davis Mary	Miller Francis	Thomas G
Davis Mr H	Miller Jacob B	Thorn Mrs G
Davis Martha J	Miller Mrs E G	Thorn M
Davidson E J	Mahon Mary A	Vaughn H
Drake George	Myer Katie	Vandegrift L
Dunn J	Myer Louisa	Varner M
Engler Mrs	Mulvey Thos	Williams R.
Evans Maggie	Maitland Mrs A	Ward Thos
Engel Chas	Mowbray Jas	Wilson Miss L
England Fred	McKearns J	White Thos
Forbinger Chas	Mc ever Jas	Wagner M
Field Richard	Nunn Odilio	

CHAS. HORNE, P. M.

Newell Institute.

Young Ladies' Division—No. 255 Penn ave.

Boys' Division—No. 267 Penn avenue.

This well-known and thoroughly successful school will re-open on the 9th of September. Mr. Newell will be in the office, No. 255, from 9 till 2 o'clock daily to consult with parents and to receive applications for the next term. Full information regarding the course of study, &c., in the catalogue, to be had in the Book and Music stores of both cities. *The Principal employs the best teachers, and guarantees thorough and efficient work.*

J. R. NEWELL, Prin.

Sale of the McClintock Property.

The executors of the late Washington McClintock have decided upon Friday of next week, the 13th inst., as the day of sale of the fine estate on the Perrysville road. The plans are new in Mr. Leggate's hands, who will supply all applicants.

Pittsburghers

Going to Allegheny and buying of the liberal and enterprising hat merchant, T. S. Baird, 180 Federal street, is a compliment the citizens of the latter city will duly appreciate. Reciprocity is the neat thing. Gent's Silk Hats $4,50, usual price $7,00.

A Fall Trade

In hats and caps is about to open af Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street. The firm are fully prepared to supply dealers and retail buyers with the latest fall styles. Their stock is immense and their goods superior in all respects.

Letters Held for Postage.

—Mrs. L. Oppenheimer, New York, N. Y., 3c; Miss Beckie Agnew, Williamsport, Pa., 3c; Murrays, Miller & Co., St. Louis, Mo., 3c; Hugh Miller, Etna, Pa., 1c; J. R. McKenney, Phillipsburg, Pa., 3c; Jas. Campbell, Woodville, Pa., 1c; Alex. Dean, Rochester, Pa., 4c.

Fresh Shell Oysters

received daily at the Continental Restaurant, next door to the Postoffice.

Owing to the large and increasing business, Mr. C. H. Love found it absolutely necessary to find larger quarters, and has moved to his real estate office, No. 121 Fourth avenue, opposite the Dollar Savings Bank. His new offices are as handsome as they can be.

Hard, Devilled and Soft Shell Crabs,

deliciously prepared at Holtzheimer's Restaurant, next door to the Postoffice.

No More Smokey Chimneys.

The Lothair Ventilator and chimney top is guaranteed to cure all smoking chimneys, call and see it at Lacock, Hawthorn & Co., No. 47 Federal street, Allegheny city, Allegheny County. T&F

Dr. Richenbach, No. 11 Market street, has testimonials from hundreds of the worst cases of rupture that have been permanently cured by him. Let those who are afflicted apply for relief at once.

Have You Seen It!

The Emerson Hat can only be found at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 136 Wood street.

Reed Birds! Reed Birds!

The first of the season at Holtzheimer's Restaurant, Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth avenue.

Drop in and see Mr. C. H. Love's new offices at No. 121 Fourth avenue, opposite the Dollar Savings Bank.

BREVITIES.

....Happy—coal men.

....Beautiful—last evening's sunset.

....Yesterday's rain was much needed.

....No colored voters at the Buckalew meeting last night.

....The Nail Works at Wheeling are now running a "double turn."

....The Buckalew torchlight procession last evening was a grand fizzle.

....A meeting of the Market Committee will be held this evening at 7.30 o'clock.

....Will. Schoyer and Joe Lare, two of the proprietors of the *Post*, will not vote for Dr. King for President.

....The Resident Committe of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention will hold a meeting this afternoon at two o'clock.

....The Pennsylvania Reform School is asking for bids to make three and a half million of brick for their new house.

....Two of the proprietors of the *Post* will not vote for Mr. Barr, their senior partner, who is a candidate on the Democratic ticket.

....Controller Warner wants proposals for copying for one hundred duplicates for 1878. Here is a chance for men who are out of work.

....It is stated that seventy-five soldiers will leave San Francisco next Monday to attend the Convention in this city. Their patriotism is not to be overcome by distance.

....The *Post* building was brilliantly illuminated last night. Half a dozen "tallow dips" were burning before the second story window, and the inimitable rooster was pasted against the wall.

....Mayor Callow, it is said, has issued an order to the members of his police force, making it an offence punishable with dismission for any of them to reveal to outs